The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1936. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Daniel F. Tiemann Elected Mayor by Over 3,000 Majority.

83,000 VOTES CAST.

The Police Easily Preserve the Peace.

Democratic Majorities in Both Boards of the Common Council.

REJOICINGS OVER WOOD'S DEFEAT.

THE ELECTED.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

HOW TAMMANY TOOK IT.

The New Mayor's Speech, &c., &c.

The Elected.

The returns are sufficient to justify us in constructing a table of the probably elected. The greatest room for question as to the correctness of the table is concerning the Councilmen, where the tickets—especially in the Sixth and Seventh Districts—were so badly split as to render it almost impossible even to estimate, satisfactorily, the results.

Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Governors of the Almshouse—Anthony Dugro, Washington Smith.

Supervisors—Wm. M. Tweed, Isaac Bell, Jr., Elijah F. Purdy, Walter Roche, John R. Briggs, Wm. C. Connor—Democrats. John A. Kennedy, William B. Stewart, Aug. Weissman, Orison Blunt, Peter P. Vorhis, Thomas B. Stillman.—Republican.

POLICE JUSTICES.

1st District—'ames Leonard, D.
2d District—Mat. T. Brennan, (reëlected,) D.
3d District—J. Sherman Brownell, (reëlected,) D.
4th District—Barn. W. Osborn, (reëlected,) Peo.
5th District—James R. Steers, D.
6th District—Richard Keily, Peo.
7th District—Michael Connolly, (reëlected,) D.
8th District—John Quackenbush, Peo.

CIVIL JUSTICES.*

1st District—Thomas Stewart, D.
2d District—Bartholomew O'Connor, (reëlected,) D.
3d District—Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Peo.
4th District—Wm. H. Van Cott, (reëlected,) Peo.
5th District—J. B. Stevens, Peo.
6th District—John Waite, Peo.
7th District—Thos. Pearson, D.

ALDERMEN.

First District—Michael Murray, Democrat.
Second District—John Clancy, reëlected, Dem.
Third District—H. Hoffmirs, Dem., by 11 votes.
Fourth District—Thos. Stevens, Democrat.
Fifth District—Wm. Tucker, reëlected, Peo.
Sixth District—Michael Tuomey, Democrat.
Seventh District—George Starr, Peo.
Eighth District—Edward C. McConnell, Democrat.
Ninth District—Dr. Jas. W. Ranney, Peo.
Tenth District—John Lynes, Peo.
Eleventh District—Dennis Ryer, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Francis J. A. Boole, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—Nicholas Seagrist, Democrat.
Fourteenth District—Jacob H. Valentine, reëlected, American.
Fifteenth District—James Owen, reëlected, Peo.
Sixteenth District—Thos. McSpedon, Democrat.
Seventeenth District—James M. Davis, Peo.

People's	7
Democratic	10

COUNCILMEN.

Andrew McCarthy, Dem.	James Webb, Peo.
Geo. P. Bickford, Dem.	James M. Cross, Peo.
Martin Gilmartin, Dem.	John H. Brady, Peo.
W. W. Judson, Dem.	Jas. Horner, Peo.
P. Crawford, Dem.	Jas. B. Demarest, Peo.
A. McGarren, Dem.	Seymour A. Bunce, Peo.
Geo. G. Cornell, Dem.	Chas. W. Decker, Peo.
A. Mulligan, Dem.	H. W. Genet, Dem.
B. T. Rhodes, Dem.	S. W. Galpin, Dem.
Ed. Costello, Dem.	Wm. Norcross, Dem.
J. C. Frazier, Dem.	T. A. Dunn, Dem.
John Van Tine, Dem.	H. Arcularius, Dem.

People's	7
Democratic	17

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

District.	Wood.	Tiemann.	District.	Wood.	Tiemann.
FIRST WARD.					
1	381	184	4	59	50
2	312	126	5	197	98
3	324	89			
Totals				1273	51,
Wood's majority				726	
SECOND WARD.					
1	95	218	2	136	220
Totals				231	438
Tiemann's majority				207	
THIRD WARD.					
1	152	122	3	115	158
2	77	140	4	61	44
Totals				405	464
Tiemann's majority				59	
FOURTH WARD.					
1	306	215	4	583	63
2	436	113	5	447	81
3	340	63			
Totals				2112	525
Wood's majority				1158	
FIFTH WARD.					
1	275	150	4	277	382
2	172	284	5	147	355
3	263	283	6	213	248
Totals				1347	1,02
Tiemann's majority				355	
SIXTH WARD.					
1	27	20	6	357	62
2	392	115	7	195	224
3	270	56	8	413	62
4	453	28			
5	296	28	Totals.	2403	595
Wood's majority, 1808.					
SEVENTH WARD.					
1	76	162	6	168	476
2	146	135	7	381	362
3	368	214	8	237	135
4	141	267	9	550	283
5	249	212			
Totals				2316	2246
Wood's majority, 70.					
EIGHTH WARD.					
1	131	217	7	229	271
2	292	232	8	130	370
3	135	224	9	360	358
4	66	215	10	112	159
5	130	139	11	162	106
6	121	239			
Totals				1868	2530
Tiemann's majority				662	
NINTH WARD.					
1	254	358	7	128	375
2	131	476	8	215	279
3	189	741	9	82	307
4	120	347	10	104	317
5	118	431	11	215	405
6	104	312	12	128	307
Totals				1788	4655
Tiemann's majority				2867	
TENTH WARD.					
1	305	282	4	253	295
2	191	319	5	307	306
3	271	303	6	298	264
Totals				1625	1769
Tiemann's majority				144	
ELEVENTH WARD.					
1	242	96	7	280	203
2	379	66	8	350	66
3	205	189	9	213	280
4	250	235	10	238	420
5	428	157	11	90	121
6	429	212	12	163	177
Totals				3367	2242
Wood's majority				1125	
THIRTEENTH WARD.					
1	236	250	5	354	400
2	262	276	6	141	197
3	402	215	7	107	123
4	307	214			
Totals				1809	1675
Wood's majority				134	
FOURTEENTH WARD.					
1	290	254	5	422	51
2	264	150	6	347	102
3	293	177	7	388	131
4	353	58			
Totals				2357	923
Wood's majority				1434	
FIFTEENTH WARD.					
1	109	325	6	41	290
2	130	384	7	24	269
3	119	239	8	164	343
4	83	451	9	61	271
5	50	163	10	97	185
Totals				878	2940
Tiemann's majority				2062	
SIXTEENTH WARD.					
1	203	311	6	198	529
2	307	381	7	263	283
3	276	450	8	41	26
4	261	401	9	117	462
5	289	354	10	165	208
Totals				2120	3405
Tiemann's majority				1285	
SEVENTEENTH WARD.					
1	167	230	8	393	219
2	251	302	9	584	96
3	216	295	10	211	139
4	163	339	11	182	185
5	209	349	12	425	126
6	126	301	13	267	106
7	162	475	14	409	33
Totals				3765	3195
Wood's majority				570	
EIGHTEENTH WARD.					
1	80	398	6	31	288
2	89	418	7	105	412
3	217	443	8	500	511
4	514	75	9	369	27
5	93	422	10	458	62
Totals				2456	3300
Tiemann's majority				844	
NINETEENTH WARD—(FIRST DISTRICT WANTING.)					
1	—	—	4	155	238
2	352	244	5	105	136
3	332	351			
Total				944	969
TWENTIETH WARD.					
1	248	98	7	291	242
2	146	96	8	290	306
3	189	304	9	268	202
4	131	374	10	325	215
5	217	411	11	299	320
6	243	399	12	180	412
Totals				2827	3379
Tiemann's majority				552	
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.					
1	109	400	5	93	399
2	293	528	6	418	284
3	101	346	7	393	317
4	259	357			
Totals				1766	2631
Tieman's majori y				865	
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.					
1	382	501	5	267	201
2	306	330	6	182	112
2	320	264	7	124	52
4	311	180	8	137	101
Totals				2029	1741
Wood's majority				288	

Comparative Vote.

The following table shows the complete vote for Wood and Tiemann by Wards, showing a majority of **3,331** for Tiemann. We compare with Wood's vote in 1856, adding together all the votes cast in opposition to him in that year for Barker, Bleecker, Libby and Whiting; and also comparing by Wards, with the Buchanan and Fremont vote last year. The total number of votes cast yesterday, was **83,233**, a large increase over the aggregate of last year.

	—1857—		—1856—		—1856—	
Wds.	Dem. Wood.	Opp. Tiemann.	Dem. Wood.	All opp. (Combined.)	Dem. Buchanan.	Rep. Frem't.
1	1273	547	1155	562	1463	116
2	231	438	279	503	377	202
3	405	464	420	864	583	374
4	2112	525	1900	721	2188	286
5	1347	1702	1108	2054	1586	762
6	2403	595	2106	724	2357	294
7	2316	2246	2029	2345	2454	871
8	1868	2530	1471	2567	1914	929
9	1788	4655	1180	4440	2065	1512
10	1625	1769	1612	1966	1652	871
11	2367	2242	3158	2311	3434	903
12	887	1179	790	924	944	431
13	1809	1675	1718	1820	1918	591
14	2357	923	2104	1075	2291	454
15	878	2940	717	2983	1228	1364
16	2120	3405	1693	3426	2165	1489
17	3765	3195	3237	3119	3539	1462
18	2456	3300	2003	3105	2503	1414
19	1322	1201	1014	1139	1255	474
20	2827	3379	2139	3290	2760	1462
21	1706	2631	1144	2095	1504	804
22	2029	1741	1686	1342	1743	706
Ttl.	39,951	43,282	34,563	43,495	41,913	17,771

Majority for Tiemann, **3,331**.

THE RESULT LAST YEAR.

Whiting's vote	3,700
Libby's vote	4,649
Barker's vote	25,271
Bleecker's vote	9,875
Total vote against Wood in 1856	43.49
Wood's vote in 1856	34,56
Majority against Wood	8,932

Wood elected in 1856 by 9,292 plurality over Barker, Know-Nothing.

Incidents of the Day.

The Election yesterday passed off full as quietly as it was expected that it would. The police arrangements for the day were such as to give universal satisfaction. There were a great many more respectable people at the polls yesterday than there were at the last election, owing, probably, to the assurances of protection given by the Police Commissioners. Including the regular force, the Special Policemen, and the quota from Brooklyn, there were about 3,000 Policemen on duty in the City yesterday. The weather, after the rain in the morning, which did not last long, was warm and propitious. There was considerable fighting, during the day, in some of the Wards, generally those in which pugilistic encounters usually occur on Election Day. In the Third Ward, at the Fifth District Polls, about 9 o'clock in the morning, two drunken men had a fight, in the course of which one of them, James Kelly, had his right ear bitten by his antagonist. The injured man was taken to the drug-store of Carl Miller, in West Broadway, by Officer Folwell, where his wounds were dressed. His opponent was not arrested.

Everything was quiet in the Fourth Ward until 11½ o'clock, when a party of about fifty men, said to be members of the Dead Rabbit Club, and in favor of Alderman Clancy's reëlection in the Second District, entered the Ward and posted themselves about the Third District Poll, obstructing the voters and anxious to get into a row with the adherents of Peter Crowe, another candidate for Alderman. Capt. Walling, as soon as their presence was known, attacked them at the head of a posse of Policemen and drove them away. Five of them were arrested and locked up. They were afterwards liberated upon bail. The contest between Clancy and Crowe was very zealously fought.

In the "bloody Sixth" there was the usual number of scrimmages. Take a file of the Times and consult the account of election in any one of several years past, and an accurate history of yesterday at the polls of the Sixth Ward will be obtained. "Always the same" is the motto of the Sixth Ward in this respect. Several of the candidates for Charter offices exhibited their pugilistic abilities during the day. One of them named Haggerty, a candidate for the office of Councilman, was said to have been badly injured. At about 10 o'clock, a band of rowdies marched through a portion of the Wards, upsetting a great many of the ticket boxes of the Republican and American Parties. In the Seventh District of the XIth Ward, early in the morning, three men were found to have taken their positions as Inspectors, who were not elected as such. Several citizens protested against the action, and the so-called "Inspectors" were asked to show their authority. They stated that they had been appointed and sworn in by ex-Councilman Hart—the elected Inspectors being absent. A protest was again made and the *soi-disant* Inspectors were stopped. Alderman Steers soon made his appearance, and swore in three Inspectors from the citizens at large. There had been seventeen votes taken by the first Inspectors, and Inspectors No. 2 caused them to be thrown out. The names of the bogus Inspectors were Thomas Brady, of No. 180 Avenue C; Daniel Donovan, of No. 181 Avenue C; Jas. How, of No. 321 Twelfth-street.

In the Sixteenth Ward there was an occasional row, but nothing of a serious nature occurred there. An Irishman attempted to make a stump speech in the morning, in the vicinity of one of the polling-places, but was taken from the rostrum to the Station-house.

The principal disturbance, yesterday, occurred in the Seventeenth Ward. A fight occurred there at about 1½ o'clock, between two parties of rowdies known severally as the "Forty Thieves" and the "Atlantic Blues." One party consisted of Mackerelville rowdies, and the other of Dry Dock loafers. The scene of this row was in Twelfth-street, between Avenues B and C. Stones were thrown very freely, and some of the combatants were slightly injured. While officer Wagob was trying to quell the disturbance, some person in a house at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue B fired a shot from a musket at the officer. A boy picked up the bullet at the officer's feet. Word was sent to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, at the corner of Fifth-street and First-Avenue, and Sergeant McElvin with a platoon of twenty-five men marched to the scene of the disturbance where they dispersed the mob without much difficulty. There was a good deal of rowdyism around the Tenth District poll in this Ward, but no disturbances of a serious nature occurred there. In the Twentieth Ward there were some private scores settled up by a bout at fisticuffs, but no grand row occurred. A laboring man and a rowdy had a fight in the morning in the upper part of Seventh-avenue, each claiming to be the champion of his favorite candidate for Mayor. Both were badly bruised. In the Twenty-second Ward, at about 2 o'clock, a gang of loafers paraded the streets, and amused themselves by upsetting the ticket-boxes of the Republicans and Americans. The police force in the Ward not being large enough to keep them in check, a reinforcement of twenty-five men was procured from the Twentieth Precinct. After their arrival, there were no more demonstrations from the "Honeyman Gang," as the rowdies termed themselves.

The rule with regard to closing the liquor shops was enforced pretty strictly in some of the Wards, but in others the grog shops were kept open in spite of the prohibition. In the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, a great deal of liquor was sold, frequently in the immediate vicinity of the polling places.

All sorts of rumors prevailed during the day. At one time it was said that the Seventh Regiment had been ordered out, a serious riot having occurred. There was no foundation for the rumor. There was a rumor also that Alderman Blunt and Mr. A. Oakey Hall had been shot. The report arose from the fact that these two gentleman passed, arm-in-arm, one of the polling places in an up-town Ward, at which a fight did occur, in which no firearms were used, and with which neither Alderman Blunt nor Mr. Hall had anything to do. It is needless to say that both are uninjured.

The most disorderly portions of the Seventeenth Ward on public occasions like Election-day, are First-Avenue and Avenue A., between Tenth and Thirteenth-streets. Yesterday the inhabitants of Mackerelville turned out in full force at the polls. The polling-places for First-avenue were surrounded by idlers all day long, with their hands in their pockets, and segars—or the Irish portion of them, pipes—in their mouths, soliciting every passer-by to vote for "Fernandy Wood." No demonstrations of a violent character were made by them however. The Police were posted around the polling-places in large force; it was generally supposed that they were furnished with fire-arms, and the rowdies were a great deal more respectful than they usually are. Spite of the directions of the Metropolitan Police law, many of the liquor shops in this vicinity were kept open. In the early part of the day they were to all appearance closed, but as the day wore on the shutters were removed, the doors were opened wider and wider, and streams of imbibers poured in and out, and so did various beverages whose nomenclature we will not undertake to give. This rising tide of alcohol and malt of course occasionally washed away some of the modern structures that decorated the vicinity of the polls. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning one ticket box in Thirteenth-street, near First-avenue, was overthrown by the crowd. They were not fighting, but merely shoving each other around in the dearth of other amusement. Time hung heavily on the hands of the shoulder-hitters. Those fellows' occupations were generally gone. They seemed to believe that their candidates' or their own interests would be best subserved by somewhat restraining their pugilistic propensities. There was occasionally a brief set-to, but as a general thing peace prevailed.

Captain Hart's police arrangements were made with a view to quelling any disturbance that might occur within the Seventeenth Precinct. There were about 100 men on duty in the Ward. A large part of them were special policemen, and there were a number of the Brooklyn force among them. Most of them were posted about the different polling places, but a large reserve was held in readiness at the Station-house, to march at a moment's warning to any point within the Precinct at which their presence might be needed. This force, at stated periods, patrolled portions of the Ward, so that all who were riotously disposed might be made aware of their presence there

A little before 12 o'clock, General Nye, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, having made the round of the lower Wards, visited the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Captain Hart received him, and presented him to the reserve force, which was drawn up in line, about to march through the Ward. "This," said Captain Hart, presenting Gen. Nye, "is the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, General Nye." The men saluted him. "Well, boys," said General Nye, "keep the peace to-day—I only feel anxious about to-day. If you keep the peace to-day, the character of the Metropolitan Police is established." "I'll answer for the rest," said Capt. Hart, "that we'll try."

Tompkins-square, yesterday, where Mackerelville rowdies "most do congregate," on ordinary days was almost deserted. The rowdies were all at the polls. The appearance of this unfenced common was very desolate. In Avenue B., between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the Eleventh Ward, two crowds of Mackerellville boys amused themselves with throwing stones at each other, very much to their own apparent edification, and the serious hazard of all passers-by. They were engaged in this miniature riot all the morning. We saw no policeman interfere with them. One Irishman, with a clay pipe in his mouth, shouted to an urchin who was in the act of firing a small paving-stone: "Put down that stone there! What do ye's be breaking the pace for?" His answer was a blow from a stone thrown by one of the adverse party, which broke his pipe into twenty pieces, and brought forth a "Be jabers" from that portion of his face from which its stem protruded.

There were about ninety men on duty in the Eleventh Ward. The arrangements for preserving the peace were similar to those in the other Wards, a large corps being kept in reserve at the Station-house, and the rest of the force on duty at the polls.

During the evening pick-pockets done quite a thriving business inside and around Tammany Hall. Several persons reported themselves as having been relieved of their money, but as far as learned none were successful in recovering their money. The Police of the Second Ward arrested two fellows who were caught with their hands in dangerous proximity to the pockets of those around them. The arrested parties gave their names as James Wilson and Matthew Watson, and were locked up in the Second Ward Station-house.

Senators Douglas and Crittenden, in company with Superintendent Tallmadge, made the tour of the more notable polling places yesterday, and seemed to relish alike the prospective results and the evident marks of preparation that the Police Commissioners had made to prevent an outbreak. Mr. Stranahan and Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, took the tour of the "Dead Rabbit" and "Mackerelville" regions, and came back expressing high gratification with the working of the Police system.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

In the Sixth Ward, two men, giving their names as Wm. Robinson and Maurice Cohen, were arrested for attempting to vote illegally at the Third Poll District. Patrick Lally, residing at No. 100 Worth-street, was arrested for attempting to vote in the same District, he having previously voted in the Second District, where he resides. James Murray, of Rondout, and James Brown, of somewhere on Long Island, attempted to vote in the Fifth District of the Sixth Ward, but were arrested.

Benjamin C. Truman, a compositor on the Times, boarding at No. 30 Centre-street, went to the proper polling-place—District No. 2, of the Sixth Ward—to vote. He had been but thirteen days a resident of that Election District, but, from the published directions, concluded that, for Mayor, he could properly vote in that District. Presenting himself before the Inspectors he announced that he wished to vote for Mayor only, showing his folded Tiemann ticket. The Inspectors told him that he could not do it. He then went with a couple of friends to the Mayor's office, but did not succeed in finding His Honor. A clerk, however, told him that he was right, and could vote where he had attempted to. He then returned, stated his authority, and claimed his privilege. He was challenged, took the oath, and voted. Instantly he was arrested on the charge of voting illegally, taken to the Station-house, and locked up. The charge entered against him was "tampering with the ballot-boxes."

All the above parties were detained for examination.

In the Seventh Ward, James Hutchinson was arrested, charged with voting illegally. He said he belonged to a schooner which has been anchored for two months at a Seventh Ward pier, in the District in which he voted. He refused to give the name of the schooner, and his explanation being deemed unsatisfactory, he was arrested. He was taken before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court, and detained for examination. Two Germans, who gave their names as Peter Riper and Jacob Rutlors, were arrested for attempting to vote illegally in the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward. These men were taken before Justice Brennan, and detained for examination.

How the Result was Received.

Mayor Wood's friends must have been surprised by the quietude which prevailed in the streets last night. It was noised abroad that if he was defeated Mackerelville and the Sixth Ward would be ready to avenge him. Still, no stranger in the City would have dreamed that an election had taken place, unless he were in the vicinity of the newspaper offices. People promenaded Broadway and the principal streets at their leisure, entirely unmolested.

The Mayor remained at his office in the City Hall until a few minutes after 9 P. M. Messengers were busily engaged bringing him the footing up of the majority votes in the different Wards. The sum total being announced to him, he proceeded quietly to his carriage and was driven away. About a dozen persons were in attendance upon him at the City Hall, of whom one-half were clerks in his office.

Mr. Tiemann was in town, and appeared early in the evening at the People's Committee's Head-Quarters, but his friends who were in search for him after he had left could not discover his whereabouts.

THE AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS,

at No. 663 Broadway, in the large room under Mozart Hall, were by no means thronged last night. People went in and people went out, but altogether there were not more than fifty persons there at a time during the whole evening. About 8 o'clock, Robert Beatty was called to the chair, and Benjamin Hancock was appointed Secretary of the meeting. No speeches were made. The Chairman read off the returns from the different Wards, as they came in, and they were received, with a great deal of enthusiasm. Those present talked over the victory, when the returns, as fast as received, seemed to indicate that Tiemann was elected. Each voter present related his experience at the polls during the day, and "fought his battles o'er again." Each youth not yet arrived at the voting time of life, usually termed his majority, listened with gaping mouth to the words of the eager portion of the assemblage, treasuring the words of wisdom that fell from their lips. One gentleman of the Seventeenth Ward told how, that morning, he drove up with a friend in a light wagon to a ticket box near one of the polls, and was getting his ticket, when he was surrounded by a crowd of ferocious-looking shoulder-hitters, with bull-dog heads, set upon ox-like shoulders, hungry creatures of the short-horned breed, who assured him that they were also short as to their pockets, and, ascertaining that he and his friend were procuring Tiemann tickets, insisted upon offering them personal violence unless they shelled out. "I wasn't to be imposed upon," said the narrator, a little man, drawing himself up to his full height. "I never permit myself to be imposed upon, *never*, but I offered them a quarter if they would let us go. 'Make him give five dollars!' sung out a stout fellow to the man who was taking the quarter from me, then the whole crowd took up the cry. I wasn't going to give any five dollars," continued the little man; "I wasn't to be imposed upon. I never permit myself to be imposed upon. No *Sir*. So I offered them a dollar and they said that wasn't enough, and then I just struck the mare on the hip-bone; she's pretty high-strung, and we started off, the whole crowd following us." "Wasn't you afraid they'd hit you with stones?" asked a bystander. "Oh, yes," said the little man, "they threw stones at us; I didn't turn my head, for fear I should get hit in the face, and I told my friend not to turn his head; but there was a tremendous crowd following us. About fifty of them were behind us, running as hard as they could. One big fellow—a perfect monster he was—kept in advance of the rest, and I thought at first he'd overtake us. I didn't turn around once, but looked straight ahead, I tell you. I saw this big fellow—no, I didn't see him—but he threw a big stone that shot right past my head, and if it had struck me——"

We left before the story was finished, and for aught we know to the contrary, it has not been concluded yet.

AT THE TIEMANN HEADQUARTERS.

As early as 5 o'clock, the premises No. 505 Broadway, where the Tiemann Committee had located themselves during their short campaign, was beseiged by a crowd of Mayor Wood's opponents, anxious, very naturally, to obtain the first informations of the result. As soon as the doors were opened the room was filled, the stairs were occupied and there was an overflow into the street of several hundreds. The front windows of the building were illuminated, a sperm candle being placed before each pane. At about 7 o'clock, returns began to arrive from the different wards, and as each result favorable to the election of Tiemann was announced the applause of the multitude was in accordance with the popular enthusiasm. For two hours the returns were continually announced, sometimes indicating a probability of Wood's reëlection, when groans would be given for Fernando Wood. But as the night rolled on, and the returns increased in frequency, a certainty of Tiemann's election, though by a comparatively small majority, was made apparent, the excitement of the assemblage knowing no bounds. At about 10 o'clock, when the returns were completed, the people dispersed with three times three cheers for the Mayor elect, Daniel F. Tiemann.

AT THE REPUBLICAN QUARTERS.

The large theatre of Stuyvesant Building was completely "crammed and jammed" last evening, with a most enthusiastic crowd, eager to learn the result of the day's contest. Was Mayor Wood beaten or was he not? That was the only question. W. R. C. McCormick was elected Chairman, his duties being limited to the annunciation of the reports of the election as they returned from the different Wards. For two hours the enthusiasm of the audience rose and sank like the mercury of the barometer in a changeable atmosphere. Finally the large meeting dispersed, with cheers for the new Mayor.

A HUNT FOR THE MAYOR ELECT.

At 9½ P. M., Mr. McCormick, who acted as spokesman at the Stuyvesant Institute, announced the majority for Tiemann at 1,800. Three times three cheers were given for the Mayor elect, and a vote taken to wait upon him to inform him of his election. Mr McCormick stated that Mr. Tiemann was staying at his brother-in-law's, Mr. C. C. Leigh's, No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-street, and after conferring with the meeting assembled at the American Head-quarters, a large delegation took up the line of march for the place designated. It was a long tramp, and the delegation did not reach the house (Lamartine-place) until 10½ o'clock. Mr. Tiemann, however, was not at Mr. Leigh's, and that gentleman volunteered to escort the delegation to No. 9 Lexington-avenue where he was supposed to be stopping temporarily with Mr. Cooper. This was also a long journey, but inspired by the good news they expected to deliver, together with the beautiful night, they made a rapid march. At No. 4½ Twenty-third-street they made a temporary call at the little ancient cottage which nestles almost unseen among the tall brown-stone fronts that tower above and around it, to pay their respects to the father and mother of Mr. Tiemann—now far advanced in years. They received the news of the election of their son with evident signs of pleasure.

On reaching Mr. Cooper's, at No. 9 Lexington-avenue, the delegation were again disappointed in finding the object of their search; they were here told that he could probably be found at Mr. Tharp's, the "Head-quarters," corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. Another fifteen minutes brought the party to this place, where the immense crowd surrounding the house, and the loud cheering which was heard afar off, satisfied the now tired delegation that they had cornered him at last.

Mr. Tiemann, on coming forward, was received with long and vociferous cheers. He thanked the assembly for the cordial greeting they had extended to him; they had triumphed over a powerful combination, and it was a success of which he hoped the City would have occasion hereafter to be as proud of as they all were to-night. The *Herald* had given him credit for being a good paint maker, and he was greatly indebted to that paper for its advertisement of his business; he intended, when matters were somewhat settled to ask his brother to step up and pay them for the good service it had rendered their joint concern. He had been engaged for many years in the manufacture of paint in this City; if he succeeded in the business of the Mayoralty as well as he had in making paint he should be satisfied, and presumed the people who had elected him would have no cause to regret their choice. He had been elected as a candidate of the people, and it would be his purpose to be the People's Mayor. Throughout his speech Mr. Tiemann was loudly cheered.

Mr. Schaffer, Mr. Sickles, Jas. W. Baker, Isaac J. Oriveba and others made speeches, which kept the multitude in the best of humor until after 11 o'clock meantime the friends of Mr. Tiemann, who filled the rooms below and above stairs, kept up the jubilation with song, cheers and something to eat till long after midnight. Mr. Tiemann retired to his home shortly after 11 o'clock.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

THE SPEECHES AND RETURNS—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—CAPT. RYNDERS ROARED DOWN.

A large assemblage of people congregated at an early hour in Tammany Hall, according to custom, to learn the returns, and congratulate or condole each other, as the case might be, on the result.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Genet, of the Twelfth Ward, who made a brief address. Gen. Follett, late a Canal Commissioner, was introduced amid cheers. He expressed his hope that Fernando Wood was reëlected, and characterized his Democratic opponents as Benedict Arnolds—men not to be recognized by the Democratic hosts in future. Let them do penance hereafter. Let them do long penance, too—more than was required in the Methodist Church. [Laughter.] He confessed that if the returns came in a little more rapidly, a man might speak with much more spirit than now. There was no use in talking about the matter now. They had simply met for congratulation, and that the result might be to their wish, was his earnest hope and desire. [Cheers.]

A Voice—Three cheers for——

Another Voice—For Dan Sickles. [Laughter.]

First Voice—Three cheers, boys, I say, for the Chairman. [Cheers.]

Second Voice—Three groans for Dan Sickles. [Tremendous groaning.]

The Chairman—I have to announce 518 votes for Fernando Wood in the Fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward, and 75 for Tiemann. [Vociferous cheering.]

The next Speaker was Coroner Connery, who appeared amid vehement cheers. Fellow-Democrats, he said.

A Voice—Good again; go it, Coroner. [Cheers.]

Coroner—Fellow-Democrats, I have been considerably engaged in murder cases for the last fortnight or three weeks. I have held a good many inquests. They were rather of a painful character and description, but I have come here to-night, gentlemen, with the full assurance, after passing through many of your Wards, that I am required to hold here a final inquest upon the Know-Nothing candidate. [Terrific cheering.] Why, it is certain. I have been considerably abused for the last twelve months or so. [Cries of "That's so." A Voice—"Never mind, Coroner, you have a good many friends!"] I happened decidedly to be what is called a foreigner. [Cheers, and shouts of "That is no disgrace."] A foreigner, but in possession of as pure and sincere a Democratic heart as in any man throughout this vast continent. [Cries of "That is so," and "Bravo!"] I have watched the actions of those parties for some time back, and I trust that ever, through the columns of my paper and through the avenue of my tongue, whenever I could raise it within the precincts of the City and County of New-York, I have, as one Democrat, contributed to slay forever that cowardly party called Know-Nothings. [Cheers.]

Chairman—I have to announce that from the Third District in the Fourteenth Ward there is 537 majority for Fernando Wood. [Cheers.]

Coroner Connery—Gentlemen, previous to my coming in here—[confusion and cries of "Order"]—I had just left one section of the old Sixth Ward, and after the count had taken place I found the numbers as I will now relate to you: 389 for Fernando Wood and 123 for Tiemann. [Tremendous cheering.]

Here Alderman Clancy crushed his way through the crowd to the platform amid confusion and cries of "Order," and handed a paper, from which

The Chairman read that the Eleventh Ward had given a majority for Fernando Wood of 1,063. [Renewed and tumultuous cheering.]

A Voice—Three cheers for Clancy. [Cheers.]

Coroner Connery—And the grand majority in the Sixth Ward is 1,901. [Great cheering and confusion.]

The Chairman repeated the Coroner's statement amid continued cheers and calls for Clancy.

Coroner Connery—Fellow-citizens, I assure you that I have often felt a particular delight in hearing the melodies of my country sung forth, but nothing in the world appears more melodious to my old heart this night, than the announcement that we are completely triumphant. [Cheers.] No more shall that party who, by tricks and stratagems, wriggled themselves into power—[Cries of "That is true"]—usurp the rights of the citizen. They wanted an improvement in everything for their own selfish ends, and reform in every particular department of the Government. They not only wanted every particular place throughout this great State, but they should come to subvert and for to overthow the Municipal right of the people. [Cries of "Good, Doctor."] We are now, fellow Democrats, beyond the reach of this dastardly party. We are now, as we should be, Democrats in reality, in strength and in power. I stand here and make the announcement fearlessly that there is no other party; that there is no other mode of government under the blue concave of Heaven to sustain Republicanism and Liberalism, but the Democracy. [Cheers.] No more shall the adopted citizens hear it whispered about that he is unworthy of exercising the elective franchise. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] No more shall he hear from those cowards at Albany that he is to be 21 years here in this country before he can vote. [Cheers.] That time is gone by. ["Ah, Sir, it is."] You have acted nobly, gentlemen, like a people to-day. You have given in a vote with all your power and might, and vote for the great defender, Fernando Wood. [Cheers.] And this same mode of conduct—this vilification of character which has been dealt towards men of principle and of honesty, because they were in public office, will no longer be listened to, because, gentlemen, what we want is a man who does our duty honestly, fearlessly, and without reward. Look at the antecedents of the mayors of New-York. What have they done to place them in any conspicuous position in your City? Compare the actions of Mayor Wood since he got into office with any of his predecessors, and you will find him an efficient, energetic, talented, upright Mayor, so far as regards the interests of the people. [Loud cheers.] But all those gentlemen who have before received your suffrages and your votes to place them into office, into power, and emolument, have now exposed themselves. We can now see the Wooden legs of Democracy. [Cheers and laughter.] We can now crush every effort to divide us. Gentlemen, now be united. Let us unite together in one great and glorious triumph, and roar forth to-night the Democracy is successful! [Immense cheering.]

The Chairman announced that the news, so far as heard from in five Districts, was 1,577 majority for Wood. [Great cheers.]

Mr. Harrington, of the Fourth Ward, was introduced amid great cheering and confusion. When these had subsided, he proceeded to say that the Coroner, having, as it seemed, held the inquest on the corpse, they had come, as Mark Antony said over the dead body of Cæsar, to bury him, not to praise him. [Cheers. A Voice—We will give him a good funeral, any way.] But as the bad deeds of men always lived after them, and as their good deeds were always buried in their graves, the Democracy, on this occasion, would show greater charity than their opponents, and let their good deeds live, and their bad ones be buried with them. [Applause.] Mr. Harrington dwelt on the historical glories of "Old Tammany;" compared Fernando Wood to Napoleon at the battle of Austerlitz, which occurred just 50 years ago; accused the State Legislature of having interfered with the municipality of New-York in a way which would have driven Portage, a city in the interior, with two houses and a canal-boat, into rebellion; described Daniel E. Delavan as the Jackson of the New-York Democracy, whose name was an inspiration in itself, and would live when Sickles and McKeon, and all the rest of them were gone to the old Scratch. Mr. H. got a little water to wet his whistle, as he said, then entered into an elaborate explanation of his personal devotion to the cause of the Democracy, and was frequently cheered. During his remarks,

The Chairman announced, as official, a majority for Wood, in the Fourteenth Ward, of 1,459. [Loud cheers.]

After considerable confusion, cries for Kelly, for more returns, for Spinola, Butler, Kerrigan, Dennny, White, &c., &c., the mass of people directly in front of the platform turned their attention to a gentleman in the crowd who was making a speech on his own account, and indulging in a series of very extravagant gesticulations.

Mr. Frank Spinola was eventually got on the stand and secured a respectful hearing, the gentlemen in the crowd having yielded to the inducements of his friends, and quietly subsided. Mr. Spinola said he was glad of having an opportunity of meeting his fellow Democrats to-night. He wished they had sufficient returns to justify him in asserting that their candidate for Mayor had triumphed by an overwhelming majority—[cheers]—which he undoubtedly would have done, if he had not, were it not for the treachery of men who had heretofore been honored with position by the lion-hearted Democracy. [A Voice—"That is right!"] They should deal with them as the country had dealt with its traitors in 1776. [Cheers.] If the Democratic party had been defeated to-night, that defeat had happened through treachery—[A Voice—"No!" Other voices—"Yes!"]—treachery on the part of men occupying high positions of profit in the Democracy of this City. [A Voice—"That is the fact."] When they found such men in their midst, they (these men) deserved no other treatment except such as Benedict Arnold received. [Cheers. A Voice—"That's right."] He was in hopes that before he finished he would be able to announce to them that Fernando Wood would be their next Mayor. [Cheers. A Voice—"Three cheers for him. Renewed cheers.] There had been more principle involved in the present canvass than had ever been known to his knowledge in a local election, for if the Democracy had failed to-day the injury they would receive from that defeat would be nothing to the injury received throughout the country and the State, for it would be heralded forth to-morrow as a Black Republican triumph; and the men who had declared from the stump in this City, that Mr. Tiemann was a Democrat, and therefore that Democrats should vote for him, knew that their assertions were false from bottom to top. Mr. Spinola continued at some length to dwell on the disasters that would in his estimation follow Mayor Wood's defeat, and was repeatedly cheered—particularly in his comments on what he called the "Democratic Traitors."

The Chairman announced that of 5 districts in the Seventeenth Ward, there was 1,344 majority for Wood. [Great cheering.] He also announced that the Seventh and Eighth Districts in the Twenty-second Ward gave Wood 198 majority. [Cheers.] And that the Fourth Ward, instead of giving, as he had first announced, 1,323 of a majority, now stood 2,112. [Terrific cheering.]

A Voice—Three more cheers for Fernando Wood. [Cheers.]

A Voice—Three groans for Democratic traitors. [Terrible groaning.]

Three groans were then given for Daniel E. Sickles. Cheers were demanded for Jimmy Nesbitt and Tom Burns, and both these worthies were honored accordingly.

The Chairman broke in upon these demonstrations by announcing that there was, so far as heard from, a majority of 727 votes for Fernando Wood. [Great applause.]

Mr. Nesbitt, to confirm the statement, declared it was a sure thing, for he had got it from the *Tribune* bulletin.

Here the assemblage, as if tired of roaring, came to a dead pause. The silence was but short, however. Calls for Kelly, Rynders, Chadsey, &c., were vigorously persisted in, until Mr. Nesbitt informed the audience that he was very sorry to say, as a Democrat, that Rynders was not here as he used to be.

Dr. Chadsey then came forward and made a short speech, which was frequently interrupted by the disorderly conduct of the throng. He was especially severe on the broken-down merchants of Wall-street, and expressed his regret at not seeing any of the United States officeholders on the platform to-night. He wished very much that some of them would come forward. Where, he asked, were those who had received their reward at the hands of the nation, and who held appointments under the Federal administration? Were they to-night in the camp of the enemy throwing up their hats and rejoicing in the defeat of the Democratic candidate? Were they in secret conclave plotting the ruin of the party? [Cheers and hisses.] He would tell them that the defeat of Fernando Wood would be the defeat of the Democratic party in New-York City.

A Voice—Where's Kerrigan? Kerrigan, give us a song.

Another Voice—No, let us have the returns. Come, old boy, give us the worst of it.

A Third Voice—Yes, d—n it; if we are beaten let us know it!

A person on the further end of the platform suggested that the crowd take a twenty minutes' recess.

A Voice from the Crowd—Yes, let us all go down and get a drink and the cool air. [Laughter and cheers.]

A very active and noisy individual on the platform commenced shouting for Judge Morris, of Long Island. The Judge, who was seated at the reporter's table, resolutely refused to move. He was dragged by main force, however, to the stand, and there informed the crowd that he was not present to make a speech, but would be happy to gratify them on some more convenient occasion. This being deemed satisfactory, he was permitted to retire.

When Mr. Spenola had retired Judge Morrison, of Brooklyn, was called upon to speak, but he declined. The audience, however, insisted upon hearing from him, and at length he took the stand only to say, however, that he was there simply to hear the returns. At any other suitable time he would be pleased to address them, but at present he desired to be excused.

He was followed by Mr. Sweeney, (not the District-Attorney elect,) who was not sorry that the Federal office-holders were not present, because, if they had been, he was pretty sure he would not have had a chance to speak. After assuring the audience that they had triumphed, "whether or no," and receiving considerable good-humored encouragement from his hearers, he gave way for Mr. Johnson, who was loudly called for.

Mr. Johnson said—Friends and fellow-citizens, [giving to each word a sufficient portion of time,] we are all Democrats and nothing more. God created us men and Democrats, and we can't help it. [Applause.] We rank as such, because God created us, and were nothing more, no odds what our enemies may say. [Cries of of "Go in Johnson."] Some of us are from foreign countries, but we couldn't help ourselves. God made us born there, and we couldn't help ourselves, could we? [Cries of "We wouldn't if we could."] What is Democracy? Very well. What is Democracy? Disfranchisement. We are Democrats by feeling. Why shouldn't we be so? [Applause.] Andrew Jackson shot the red-coats, didn't he? [Cries of "He did, he did."] We'll all shoot the red-coats. Yes by G—d we will. [Cheers.] There are traitors—office holders. What would James Buchanan have been if we hadn't done it? Why, he'd been at Lancaster, setting post and rail fence [Laughter.] I know him like a book. He puts his collar on straight up. Some people think he's God Almighty, but I don't. [Laughter.] I'm a mechanic—as good a mechanic as ever lived [laughter] and I wouldn't give a d—m for any man who wasn't a mechanic. [Applause.] I can put on a ceiling on a house or do anything else that is mechanical. This country don't hold selfish feelings. Now go to work and show yourselves different from any British Government that ever lived. Its the spirit of the Democratic Party. Mr. Johnson retired amid loud applause, and was followed by Captain Butler, who was interrupted by the appearance of Captain Rynders on the stage, which constituted one of the leading features of the evening. No sooner was his presence noticed than the whole crowd began to shout, cheer, hiss, groan, and gave indications of resolving itself into a general row. A number of persons commenced to question him; but the confusion was so tremendous that hardly a word said, either to him or by him, was audible. What do you want, my friend? said he to a very boisterous youth just in front of him.

"Is Wood elected?" screamed he.

Captain Rynders—I don't know what you say.

The confusion increased.

Gentlemen, (said the Captain,) I have got but a very few words to say. I—[A storm of "boohs," groans, hisses and applause drowned what else he said.] I have been working as hard for Fernando Wood and the whole ticket as any man, (he exclaimed,) and the man who says the contrary lies! [Renewed confusion, which lasted for several seconds.] I have been working as hard (he reiterated) as I could for the regular Democratic nominee, Fernando Wood, and for every man on the ticket—[cheers]—and the man that says to the contrary lies!

A Voice—Then, where is your gun?

Rynders—In my own District, where I have worked all day, we have given a majority, and as to the returns, you have heard here as much as I have heard, and a little more. It is pull, Dick; pull, devil—and I don't know whether Dick or the devil has got it. [Cheers and laughter.]

The Captain from the audience to address Dr. Chadsey, who was on the platform beside him. The

[*Continued on Eighth Page*

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Interesting Details of News.

Full Account of the Capture of Delhi.

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS.

The United States mail Steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, arrived at this port last evening, from Havre and Southampton, bringing London dates to Nov. 18. The leading features of the news she brings were given on Monday, in our telegraphic dispatches from St. Johns—the steamer having been intercepted off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Fulton* brings $219,000 in specie, consigned as follows:

Auffmorat, Hessenberg & Co.	$10,000	Louis Lourut	$7,600
John A. McGaw	1,000	Order, (C. B No. 1)	8,500
R. Willing, (Phila)	24,180	Order, (A M F No. 9)	14,285
Heyle Brothers	1,000	Jules Guenal	300
Henry M. Weed	800	E. C. Estes	2,450
Peck & Church	6,000	Howland & Aspinwall	75,000
E. Bangs & Son, (Boston)	12,000	Galway, Casado & Teller	27,500
M. Gourbault	600	S. G. Mason, (Providence)	1,925
De Rham & Co.	6,000		
Total			$219,240

The *Europa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The *Fulton* brings full particulars of the capture of Delhi.

M. ABBATUCCI, late Minister of Justice in France, was buried at Paris with great ceremony, at the public expense. He is succeeded by M. DE ROYER.

Eight of the Belgrade conspirators had been sentenced to death, and two to imprisonment for life.

The Divan, at Yassy, had voted that all citizens are equal in the eye of the law; also, the abolition of all classes and privileges, and the liberty of public worship.

The King of Belgium had dissolved the Chamber of Representatives. The elections are to commence on Dec. 10; the Senate and Chamber of Representatives are convoked for the 15th of December.

OMAR PACHA had left Constantinople for Bagdad with a small body of troops, to pursue a route along the Euphrates which has been abandoned for a century owing to Arab depredations.

Accounts from Wallachia represent the Democratic party to be pursuing a course likely to throw serious impediments in the way of the union of the Principalities. They aim at having the choice of a Sovereign referred to the national vote, and talk of sending a deputation to the Conference of Paris.

A discovery was said to have been made of a conspiracy among the Absolutist party in Catalonia.

A dispatch from Turin, dated the 11th, says:

"The elections known as definitive at noon, to-day, are 53 in number, of whom 38 are liberals, 14 belong to the opposition of the extreme right, and one to the left. At Turin, the Government has obtained an immense majority."

The *Staffeta*, of Turin, states, from Naples, that upwards of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy had been arrested there in a single night.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, says that Mr. DODGE, the United States Minister at the Spanish Court, had sent in his resignation, but that he has done so entirely from the state of health of his family, and other private considerations.

Baron DE BRUNNOW had been compelled, by the state of his health, to retire into private life.

The King of the Belgians had ordered court mourning for a month for the Duchess DE NEMOURS.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank had stopped payment, and created great consternation. Several additional commercial failures were announced.

Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, M. P., died suddenly at Dublin on the 16th.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Failure of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company—Heavy Mercantile Failures—The Bank of England's Suspension.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company closed its doors on the 17th. It was a bank of issue, with an authorized circulation of £36,378, and its general liabilities are supposed to range between £400,000 and £500,000. It had a nominal capital of £500,000, of which £100,000 is paid up, and, according to its last return, £7,000 had been appropriated to a reserve fund. The number of shareholders is about 200, and the principal losses will fall, it is presumed, on persons connected with the iron trade.

On the same day, the suspension of RILEY & SON, in the Iron trade at Birmingham, was announced. This firm attribute their failure to want of "the usual accommodation" and the suspension of several firms indebted to them. Their liabilities are estimated at £400,000 or £500,000. This is strictly corroborative of the fact we stated last Monday. Four months' bills are becoming due and cannot be met.

The *Times* says: The proprietary of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company is the wealthiest company in the neighborhood. The misfortune of the district is that the circumstances of the present crisis have induced suspicions against many other houses which are not at present justified.

The City article of the *Times*, Tuesday evening, says:

The English funds opened this morning at the lower prices of last evening, but the market was subsequently firm, and after regular hours a decided improvement took place on a report that the Bank of France are about to extend their circulation, either by an immediate issue of the contemplated 50f. (£2) notes, or in some other manner. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 89 to ⅛, and the last official price was 89½ to ⅝. Ultimately bargains were entered into at 89½ to ⅝ for money, and 90 for the 7th of December. The rate for loans on Government securities throughout the day ranged between 8 and 10 per cent Bank Stock left off at 211 to 214; Reduced, 88¾ to ⅞; New Three per Cents., 88¾ to ⅞; India Stock, 211 to 214; India Bonds, 50s. to 40s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 18s. to 13s. discount.

The demand for discount at the Bank continues on an extraordinary scale, and the infringement of the act of 1844 is believed to have been already carried to a rather wide extent.

The quotation of the Exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108 per cent. for first-class paper, and 103 to 104 for other descriptions. The present rate of discount here will therefore prevent any profit on the transmission of gold from this country.

The final quotation of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 66f. 65c. both for money and account, showing an improvement of more than an eighth.

About 120,000 sovereigns were returned to-day from Scotland, but a total of 220,000 was sent to Ireland and elsewhere.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 9 ℘ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25 35 ℘ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ℘ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths ℘ cent. dearer in Paris than on London.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is [illegible] ℘ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.5¼ ℘ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore nearly 5-10ths ℘ cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 17.

The intended summoning of Parliament is the most satisfactory announcement that could have accompanied the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. While the causes of that event are fresh, they must be thoroughly sifted and exposed.

In England every contract is made in gold. Any man who comes under an engagement to pay a certain sum on a certain day pledges himself to deliver so many sovereigns. He cannot be released from this except by the consent of the other party, and consequently nothing can be a legal tender in discharge of debts but gold. Gold, therefore, is the true currency, and every attempt to substitute anything else is simply an attempt to break a contract. Government may legalize such a process, just as it may compel a man who is entitled to 20s. to take 15s., or instead of a horse that has been sold to him to receive a cow; but it can do this only at the expense of every principle of public morality.

When the Bank Charter Act was established, it placed England upon the footing of having an entirely metallic currency. The total circulation was about £36,000,000, and thenceforward no addition to or subtraction from that amount could take place except precisely in accordance with the natural flow or efflux of the chosen metal. Here was something apparently inviolable. It made no difference that the £36,000,000 comprised certain existing notes, namely, £14,000,000 of those of the Bank of England, and £8,000,000 of those of country bankers, and that these, instead of being actually representatives of gold in hand, merely represented credit. It was enough that an assurance was given that this element of credit would remain at the point fixed, and would never henceforth be allowed to fluctuate. The movements of gold for the future would exclusively regulate every transaction.

Hence this act placed us virtually in the happy position of a nation with a pure currency subject to no disturbance from the caprices, injustice, or exigencies of governments, and varying only in accordance with its natural supply. Unless any one can be found to contend that a person who has contracted to deliver one thing may be allowed to substitute another, all mankind will admit we had thus attained a perfect system.

* * * If the Government choose to interpose the credit of the nation to help the imprudent against the prudent—for amid all the verbiage about giving "relief to trade," the "springs of industry," the pressure of "the screw," and so forth, it must be remembered that the result of an internal crisis is simply to force one portion of the community, who allow themselves to be drawn into a panic, to part with their property at a sacrifice to another and more clear-headed portion who find themselves in a condition to buy it,—this credit can at all events be given in its true form, and need not be infused to adulterate the whole mass of our currency. Treasury notes, bearing interest if necessary, would prove the true medium. What would be done by the people of Hamburg, where the currency is purely metallic, supposing they found it impossible to carry on trade with discount at 10 ℘ cent., which happily they do not, although comparatively their American losses have been heavier than their own? Would they issue false coins to mix with the existing circulation? Obviously their only resource would be to put out notes, honestly carrying their character upon their face, and avowedly representing credit, and nothing else.

The grand and final question, however, is, are we really so ignorant and immoral in the management of our trading affairs as to need any external State contrivances to keep us from going wrong or to extricate us when our folly would otherwise bring its natural warning? A greater libel on the nation could not be proclaimed, and before Parliament sanctions it by placing us under the discretion of a Minister armed with a "relaxing power," let them thoroughly investigate the secret history of our present position. They can call witnesses, who are prepared to unfold the whole, and they will find that the reputation of the country has been sacrificed in order that the consequences of the most unscrupulous conduct might be thrown anywhere rather than upon those who deserved them, and that a system of fraudulent credit, which would render fair trade impossible anywhere, instead of being broken up for ever, might be again resumed, to the immense profit of its principal supporters, and so as to lead in another ten years to the same disgraceful result. * * *

Let these things, therefore, be examined at once, and let the persons themselves be summoned to give their own explanations and attempt their own justification. The Legislature can then decide whether the laws of the country shall be modified to enable such practices to be perpetrated, or whether it shall be announced that those who for their sordid purposes supply capital to adventurers of all descriptions, trusting to escape from loss by the final responsibility that can be inforced against the aged men, widows, and orphans, as well as the more "wealthy" sections of the proprietaries of the broken banks they have encouraged, must henceforth protect themselves, and that, if any of the trading community choose to be entrapped into a common convulsion, the only "relief" they are to expect must be such as they can derive from recognizing the wholesome lesson which, under the natural relation of cause and effect, has at length been rigidly conveyed to them.

PRICES OF AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES IN LONDON—NOV. 17.

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ c., 1875.	72@ 74	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875	72@ 74	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	73@ 76	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@ 11 dis.	12½ dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. con., '60.	75@ 80	
Do., do., 1869	75@ 80	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	45@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ℘ ct., 1885.	57@ 62	
Do. $100 shares	15@ 25	
New-York Central 6 ℘ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	76@ 80	
Do., 7 ℘ cent. con., 1864	86@ 90	
Do., $100 shares	70@ 74	
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	60@ 64	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875.	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 15	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ ct.	80@ 84	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ℘ cent. stg.	83@ 85	84½

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

(Paris Correspondence Times—Nov. 17.)

The increase in the rate of discount by the Bank of France has been productive of considerable inconvenience among commercial people, and several commission houses have ceased to transact business under the pressure of the crisis. This again has caused a good deal of embarrassment in the manufacturing districts, but I do not find that failures to much extent are at present apprehended. Much caution has been observed since the commencement of the crisis, otherwise many of them must have given way. These facts probably account for the great diminution in the amount of the commercial bills held by the Bank of France which appears in the monthly account, as published in the *Moniteur* of Friday. A most inconvenient result of the high rate of discount at the Bank is, that purchasers who have hitherto paid cash to the manufacturers on a reduction of 3 ℘ cent. discount now refuse to accept less than 10 ℘ cent., which naturally has a corresponding effect on the profits of the sellers. When forced to submit to these hard conditions in order to meet their engagements, they declare they are selling at a loss. The retail dealers also complain that their receipts were never so low at this season of the year. Many of their best customers find their incomes so much reduced by the fall in the value of produce and securities of almost every description, that they limit their expenditure to what is strictly necessary. In the regular progress of reaction the pressure has extended to the laboring classes, at least if we may judge by the crowds that visit the establishments every day. The accounts from the commercial towns in the provinces are not more favorable.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

Graphic Account of the Assault—Forces Engaged in the Attack—The Plan of Attack—Gallant Conduct of the British Troops—Obstinate Defence of the Mutineers—The Capture—British Loss.

We take the following account of the last day of the siege of Delhi and the assault on the place, written by an eye-witness, from the Bombay *Gazette* of the 17th of October:

Your readers will have understood, from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, that from the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi, in June last, up till very lately the position occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one. It extended from the picket at Metcalfe's-house, close to the river on the left, along the ridge facing the north side of Delhi as far as the Subzee Mundee suburb on our right, where the ridge terminates, the distance from the city wall averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

We had from the first no choice as to the front of attack, our position on the north side being the only one that could secure our communications with the Punjab, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn.

Whether the city might or might not have been carried by a *coup de main*, as was contemplated first in June and afterwards in July, it is needless now to inquire; but, judging from the resistance we afterwards experienced in the actual assault, when we had been greatly reinforced in men and guns, it appears to me fortunate that the attempt was not made. The strength of the place was never supposed to consist in the strength of its actual defences, though these were much undervalued; but every city, even without fortifications, is, from its very nature, strongly defensible, (unless it can be effectually surrounded or bombarded,) and within Delhi the enemy possessed a magazine containing upwards of 200 guns and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers. Few will doubt, then, that the General in command exercised a sound discretion in refusing to allow a handful of troops, unaided by siege guns, to attack such a place, knowing, as he did, what disastrous results must follow a failure.

By the beginning of this month, however, we received the siege train from Ferozepore and further reinforcements of European and native troops from the Punjab, and, it being known that there was no hope of any aid from down country for a considerable time, it was resolved that the siege should be at once commenced and prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Our available force amounted, in round numbers, to 6,500 Infantry, 1,000 Cavalry, and 600 Artillery, Europeans and natives; the regiments in camp being Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Guide Cavalry, Hodgson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2d, and 5th Punjab Cavalry:

Her Majesty's 8th Foot (part of) 52d Foot, 60th Rifles (part of), 61st Foot, 75th Foot, 1st and 2d Bengal Fusileers, Sirmoor and Kumaon Battalions, (Ghoorkas), 4th Sikh Infantry, Guide Infantry, and 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments Punjab Infantry:

Four troops of Horse Artillery (TOMBS', TURNER'S, REMINGTON'S, and RENNIE'S,) two light field batteries (SCOTT'S and BOURCHIER'S,) and some companies of Foot Artillery attached to the siege guns, which numbered about 40 heavy guns and howitzers, and 10 heavy and 12 light mortars.

The means of the Engineers were very restricted, not in officers but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular Sappers. Some companies of Muzbee Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained, and a body of Coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkably well. The Park had been at work for some time in collecting material, and 10,000 fascines, 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sandbags were ready for future operations; field magazines, scaling-ladders and spare platforms had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieutenant BROWNLOW, of the Engineers in charge of the Park, whose activity and intelligence contributed not a little to the eventual success of our operations.

The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to hold the right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; second, as there was better cover on that side; third, as after the assault the troops would not find themselves immediately in narrow streets, but in comparatively open ground.

The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere and Water Bastions, with the curtain wall connecting them. These bastions have been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry with properly cut embrasures; the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which, however, eight feet was a mere parapet three feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide berm, and then a ditch 16 feet deep and 20 feet wide at the bottom, scarp and counterscarp steep, and the latter unrivetted, and the former rivetted with stone and eight feet in height. A good sloping glacis covered the lower ten feet of wall from all attempts at distant batteries.

On the evening of the 7th of September No. 1 advanced battery, in two portions, was traced about 700 yards from the Moree Bastion; the right portion, for five 18-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer, was to silence the Moree and prevent its interfering with the attack on the left. The left portion, for four 24-pounders, was intended to hold the Cashmere Bastion partially in check. The working parties were very little disturbed during the night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, and, except three well-aimed showers of grape thrown from the Moree, which knocked over some workmen, we received no further annoyance. By the morning, the two portions of the battery were finished and armed, though not ready to fire until nearly sunrise; a trench was also made, connecting the two portions and extending a little to the right and left, so as to give communication with a wide and deep ravine, which, extending very nearly up to our left attack, formed a sort of first parallel, and gave good cover to the guard of the trenches, the doolies, &c. For some time we were well pounded from the Moree with round shot and grape; but as our guns in the new battery got gradually into play the enemy's fire grew less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as BRIND'S, being worked by that officer with great effect till the end of the siege.

On the evening of the 8th and 9th No. 2 Battery was traced and commenced. To our surprise we had been allowed to seize this advanced position, at Ludlow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it, on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the attack was to be made on the right, where all the fighting had hitherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ludlow Castle and the Koodsee Bagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to the left attack. During the 9th a sharp fire of musketry, shot and shell was opened on these positions by the enemy from the jungle in front, and from the Cashmere and Water Bastions, and the Selimghur, but no great damage was done.

During the nights of the 9th and 10th, No. 2 Battery was completed and partially armed, but not yet unmasked. It was in two portions—one immediately in front of Ludlow Castle, for nine 24 pounders, to open a breach in the curtain between the Cashmere and Water Bastions immediately to the left of the former, and to knock off the parapet to the right and left for some distance, so as to give no cover to musketry; the other portion some 200 yards to the right, consisting of seven 8-inch howitzers and two 18-pounders, was to aid the first portion, and work with it for the same end. No. 3 Battery was also commenced on the left, and No. 4 Battery, for heavy mortars, completed in the Koodsee Bagh, but not yet unmasked. Major TOMBS was in charge of this battery; the light mortars, under Capt. BLUNT, were afterwards worked from the rear of the Custom-House.

During the nights of the 10th and 11th, No. 2 Battery was strengthened, armed, and unmasked, and No. 3 Battery completed. This last was made in the boldest manner within 180 yards of the Water Bastion, behind a small ruined house in the Custom-house compound, and under such a fire of musketry as few batteries have ever been opposed to; it was for six 18-pounders, which were to open a second breach in the Water Bastion, and was worked by Major SCOTT. The enemy also went to work to night and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack, and about 350 yards from it, from which at daybreak they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained throughout the rest of the siege; they had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open space on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enfilade fire.

On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine 24-pounders opening the ball, and showing, by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments, what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced, and both portions of No. 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors CAMPBELL and KAYE, Captains JOHNSON and GRAY, had charge of No. 2. No. 3, however, did not commence fire till the following day, when the full power of our artillery was shown, and a continuous roar of 50 guns and mortars pouring shot and shell upon the devoted city, warned the enemy that his and our time had at length come. Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this overwhelming fire continued. But the enemy did not let us have it all our own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfiladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken in the long curtain wall; they sent rockets from one of their martello towers, and they maintained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city walls.

On the night of the 13th the Engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water Bastions, and, both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

The arrangements for the storming were as follows:

First column, Brigadier-General NICHOLSON—Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 1st Bengal Fusileers, and 2d Punjab Infantry—To storm the breach near the Cashmere Bastion, and escalade the face of the bastions. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants MEDLEY, LANG and BINGHAM.

Second column, Brigadier JONES, C. B.—Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, and 4th Sikh Infantry—To storm the breach in the Water Bastion. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants GREATHED, HOVENDEN and PEMBERTON.

Third column, Colonel CAMPBELL. Her Majesty's 52d Regiment, 2d Fusileers and 1st Punjab Infantry—To assault by the Cashmere gate after it should be blown open. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants HOME, SALKELD and TANDY.

4th Column, Major REID.—Detachment of European Regiments, Sirmoor Battalion, Guide Infantry, and Detachment of Dograhs.—To attack the suburb Kissengunge, and enter the Lahore gate. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants MAUNSELL and TENNANT.

5th Column, Brigadier LONGFIELD.—Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Kumaon Battalion, and 4th Punjab Infantry; the reserve. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants WARD and THACKERAY.

At 4 A. M. the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 columns being kept concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front, to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

Everything being ready, General NICHOLSON, whose excellent arrangements elicited the admiration of all, gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing in the low jungle, which at this point extends to within 50 yards of the ditch. At the same moment the heads of Nos. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Koodsee Bagh, and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For 10 minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and PANDY declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion.

Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes (for they were no less) had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway and on both flanks the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted; but Lieutenant SALKELD was by this time *hors de combat*, with two bullets in him. Sergeant CARMICHAEL then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Sergeant BURGESS then tried, and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant SMITH, thinking that BURGESS too had failed, ran forward, but, seeing the train alight, had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General WILSON has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants HOME and SALKELD, on Sergeant SMITH, and on a brave man of Her Majesty's 52d, who stood by Lieutenant SALKELD to the last, and bound up his wounds.

General Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Morse Bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, toward the Lahore gate, that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death, a death which it is not too much to say has dimmed the lustre of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men and most gallant soldiers that England anywhere numbers among her ranks.

The 4th column, I regret to say, failed, but as it was too far for me to know anything of its real progress, I prefer leaving its story to be told by another, instead of sending you a vague and imperfect account. Had this column succeeded, its possession of the Lahore gate would have saved us much subsequent trouble.

I regret that my account must stop here, as, being wounded myself at this stage of the proceedings, I was unable to witness the subsequent capture of the magazine, the Burree Bastion, the Palace, and finally of the whole city. Some one else will, doubtless, conclude my story in a more worthy manner than I have told it.

On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusileers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The Engineers suffered heavily; the three officers conducting Nos. 1, 2 and 4 columns (Lieutenants MEDLEY, GREATHED and MAUNSELL) were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day, 10 were put *hors du combat*. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded, who were carried away.

For the complete success that attended the prosecution of the siege the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Colonel BAIRD SMITH, the Chief Engineer, and to Captain A. TAYLOR, the director of the attack. On this latter officer, in fact (in consequence of the Chief Engineer being wounded), devolved the entire superintendence of the siege works; and his energy and activity will doubtless meet with their due reward. Throughout the operations he seemed to be omnipresent, and to bear a charmed life, for he escaped without a wound. The plan of the attack was bold and skillful; the nature of the enemy we were contending with was exactly appreciated, and our plans shaped accordingly. PANDY can fight well behind cover, but here he was out-manœuvred, his attention being diverted from the real point of attack till the last, and then the cover, which might have proved such a serious obstacle to us, was seized at the right moment without loss, and all its advantages turned against him. With plenty of skilled workmen the siege works might have been more speedily constructed, but with the wretched means at our disposal the wonder is that so much was done with so little loss.

"If the siege of Delhi was not a regular siege in the same sense with that of Bhurtpore or Seringapatam, it may yet bear a fairer comparison with a greater than either, that of Sebastopol. In both the strength of the fortifications was as nothing; it was the proportion of besieged to besiegers, the magnitude of the arsenal inside, and the impossibility of a thorough investment, that constituted the real strength of the place; in fact, neither were properly speaking sieges, but rather attacks on an army in a strongly intrenched position."

THE CAPTURE OF THE KING OF DELHI—DEATH OF HIS SONS.

Bombay (Oct. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

He who has borne the titles of Great Mogul and King of Delhi lives still, it is true, but his sovereignty, long virtually, is now actually at an end. His Palace is in the hands of conquerors. His most inner and sacred apartments are the headquarters of the English army. In his white marble pavilion—the "Dewani Khas" or private Council-Chamber—where among a crowd of other inscriptions is inlaid the Persian couplet, translated and adopted by MOORE:

> "And, oh, if there be an Elysium on earth,
> It is this, it is this!"

—was heard on the evening of the 21st a sound such as had never broken the stillness of its former august splendor or of the squalid solitude of its later days. It was the cheering with which the Head-quarter Staff received from the General the name of the Queen of England. Never, surely, was there a more fitting place in which to give the health of that royal lady than in the heart of the palace of the enemy who had defiled her power; never a time more fitting than when the majesty of the empire had been so signally vindicated, and the massacre of so many of those who were her sisters as well as her subjects had been in part at least avenged. No wonder that the cheers rang out through the marble arches into the courts and gardens of the palace; no wonder that the escort of Ghoorkas, loyal as gallant, caught and returned them. Was the shade of the 'magnificent son of Akbar' hovering near to listen to the sound that was the funeral knell of his dynasty? But the last holder of the title of Great Mogul, as I have said, still lives. On abandoning the city he took his route to Kootub Minar. In that direction, some six miles from Delhi, he had a palace. But whether he betook himself thither, or whether he took shelter at the stately tomb of his ancestor Hoomayoon, accounts seem to differ. However, on the 21st he was brought in from his hiding place a prisoner by Lieutenant HODSON, of the 1st Fusileers, with his Irregular Sikh Cavalry. The King was accompanied by his Begum, ZEENUT MAHAL. He is said to have declined to surrender till assured that his life would be spared, and that such assurance was given him. This may be so, but, when he could have no option but to surrender the propriety of acceding to his demand for terms seems doubtful. However, he is a very old man, and may be allowed the remainder of his days in peaceful captivity. But not so the younger Princes of his family. Of these, three were taken by HODSON at HOOMAYOON'S tomb on the 22d, and his mode of dealing with them will, I doubt not, meet with the same approval in England as it has met with here. Taxed with their guilt as leaders in the rebellion, they craved for mercy, but stern justice only was dealt to them, and *they were shot to death upon the spot*. Their names were MIRZA MOGHUL and KHISR SULTAN, sons of the King, and ABU BUKR, his grandson. *Their bodies were taken into the city and exposed for two days* at the Kotwallee or principal police-station, in the Chandnee Chouk.

The same correspondent writes:

If the slaughter that has attended the righteous vengeance of the British General has been less extensive and promiscuous than that which followed upon the sanguinary caprice of the Persian tyrant, yet the ruin of the Imperial city is more certain and complete now in 1857 than it was then in 1739. The excesses of Nadir were to the Mogul Sovereignty as a violent but passing attack of illness to an individual, which permanently weakens his constitution, indeed, but from which, though shaken, he yet recovers. The triumph of the English strikes the debilitated patient dead.

PURSUIT OF THE ESCAPED INSURGENTS.

Bombay Correspondence of the London Times.

But you will desire to know what direction or directions have been taken by the insurgents who escaped from Delhi, and how their further and final punishment is being provided for. Here our accounts are at present somewhat scanty and contradictory. It appears, indeed, clear that the vast majority of the mutineers who did not meet death in the city marched down the Jumna on the Muttra road, keeping at first on the right or Delhi bank; but that at some point of the road, or points, perhaps, large bodies of them crossed the river into the Doab. We still hear of the Bareille Brigade, the Neemuch Brigade, and so on. The former of these bodies, together with or preceded by the Nusseerabad rebels, are said thus to have crossed the stream. The Neemuch people, according to reports at Agra, were bent on joining their comrades from Indore, who were still at Dholpore, on the Chumbul. But, in truth, the movements of the mutineers are at present obscure. Nor are those of the British much less so. We are told at one time that two pursuing columns left Delhi—one on either side of the river; that the one on the right was commanded by Colonel GREATHED, of the 8th, and had presumably reached or passed Muttra, in which direction heavy firing was heard from Agra on the 27th; and that the one on the left, under Brigadier SHOWERS, arrived at Somna, 16 miles from Allyghur, on the 28th. On the other hand, it is undoubted that if Colonel GREATHED started, as I believe he did, on the right bank, he crossed to the left shortly afterwards; for on the 27th he attacked and defeated the Jhansi mutineers posted in a strong position at Bolundshuhur, capturing two guns and killing and wounding a considerable number, with a loss to himself of about 60 killed and wounded. No officers are returned as killed, but four as severely wounded. The effect of this skirmish was the evacuation by the rebels of the strong fort of Malaghur in the neighborhood, which was thereupon occupied by a party of cavalry. On the whole I cannot help thinking that there is but one column out after the fugitives, and that its movements have been construed into those of two.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Attempt to Recover the Submerged Portion—Rupture—Landing Cable from the Agamemnon.

From the London Times.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—The North of Europe Steam Company's packet *Leipsic*, Captain RIVERS, which has been employed in recovering the submerged cable, arrived here this morning, and proceeded to Keyham yard. The operation was commenced by Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, on the 22d ult. The heavy in-shore cable was under-run from the station at Valencia on a catamaran, formed of a timber framing bearing a saddle fixed between two long iron buoys; this was towed by the steamer. At a distance of five miles, which was attained on the 31st of October, the gales having interfered with the work, the bearings were taken, and the wire was attached to three chain-cables, fitted with a buoy, at a short distance apart, for connection with the ocean line to be laid next Spring, when operations will recommence. On Thursday, the 5th inst., after the wind had abated, the steamer went ten miles out, grappled the light cable, and commenced hauling in, with the aid of a small engine on deck, which was calculated, with the machinery attached, to draw about two miles per hour in fine weather, and a mile and a quarter when there was much sea on. About 53 miles of the ocean wire—and the remainder of the inshore cable, about five miles—were thus recovered. At a quarter past 4 o'clock on Friday, the 6th inst., when a heavy swell and sea prevailed, the wire parted. The bottom there was rocky, and it is not improbable that the wire, which is capable of bearing a strain of four tons, was broken by the uneven character of the ground; the drift of the steamer making very little way with the wind on her quarter would tend to bring a heavy strain upon the cable if it lay in a cleft. The weather was very rough and unsuitable for the work—the Atlantic swell being always heavy at this season; and the recovery of the remainder must be postponed until next Spring, when a small steamer will be sent to meet the *Agamemnon*, and to assist in making the splice with the shore end.

It is very satisfactory to know that the submerged wire bears no appearance of injury, and the whole of the recovered cable can be used again. There is, of course, a little rust on the 12 wires which protect the inshore cable, but on rubbing with the finger they become bright again; none of the gutta percha coatings are disturbed, and the tarring of the wire seems to have stood exceedingly well. In manufacturing the inshore cable an outer wire would occasionally break, when the part was lashed round with smaller wire; these lashings are also undisturbed.

The telegraphic cable in the *Agamemnon* is passing at the rate of about a mile per hour from her hold to the tanks. It goes through a composition of tar, pitch, linseed oil, and beeswax, and is coiled in circles so compact as to prevent the admission of air. About 250 miles are landed, and there are a thousand yet on board. In order to facilitate the departure of the *Niagara* for New-York her wire was discharged with greater rapidity, and a portion of it is now passing a second time, but more slowly, through the composition, to make its application more complete. An asphalted roof covers the tanks, which are securely caulked to insure the entire saturation of the cable with the solution, which will effectually prevent any oxidation from setting in. The old powder magazine on the north side of the Keyham Docks is filled with the machinery, hawsers, buoys, lamps, and other stores appertaining to the enterprise.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Another Disappointment—Condition of the Vessel.

From the London Times, Nov. 18.

Since the first failure vague rumors have always been flying about that this maritime township was to be launched in a private and off-hand manner. Within the last few days these reports have assumed such a circumstantial consistency, and named not only the day but even the hour at which the operation was to be commenced, that the suspicions of the most incredulous were gradually overcome. Yesterday was the day thus arbitrarily fixed, and yesterday, accordingly, witnessed the disappointment of many hundreds and even thousands of the would-be sight-seers. From a very early hour in the morning (many hours earlier, indeed, than it was possible to have launched any vessel at all) the visitors began to arrive at the yard from all quarters. The horrid ditchy tracks round Poplar and Limehouse seemed animated, and even the Isle of Dogs wore a cheerful aspect under the unusual influx of vehicles and pedestrians. The lively and intelligent natives of the districts we have mentioned, however, seemed by no means to have fallen victims to the general hoax, and were, as a matter of course, in a proper frame of mind to enjoy the disappointment of those who had. Each fresh omnibus and cab load of eager spectators, therefore, was hailed with derisive cheers and cries of "The Levé Athon ain't a going," which, though rather obscurely expressed, none were at a loss to understand, meant that there was to be no launch that day; and such they found was literally the fact. The doors of the yard were kept rigidly closed, and as admittance was refused to all, and the men had most positive orders not to take in cards, the great rush of visitors was effectually excluded. These, after vain efforts to oppose the Cerberus at the gate, betook themselves to neighboring points of elevation which commanded a view of the yard, and there remained with a patience worthy of a better cause. The river steamboats, of course, were laden to the water's edge with reckless cockneys, (for some steamboat companies had actually advertised the launch as positively fixed for yesterday,) and all along the Deptford shore was crowded with a concourse of fog and mud-enduring spectators.

Now, it is not in our power to inform our readers when the launch, or the next attempt at it, will really take place, but we can at least tell what perhaps may save the public such a fruitless journey to Millwall as that of yesterday. Our readers, then, may implicitly depend upon it that the time fixed for the launch will be kept a strict and most profound secret—that no persons, no matter what their influence or even connection with the Company may be, will be admitted to the yard on that occasion, and that the first which the general public is likely to hear of it at all is that the vessel is at last afloat, or that another attempt has been made to move her without success. It is no exaggeration to say that every possible precaution is being taken to keep the time which will be appointed for this next attempt a real secret, and even the workmen employed in the yard will not know when it is to take place till they actually begin to push the gigantic vessel down the "ways."

Any of our readers who were present at the first attempt on the 2d of this month will see the imperative necessity for this secresy being observed. On that occasion the yard was thronged with visitors, who were constantly getting into danger and always getting into the way. It was then ascertained, when too late, that beyond a doubt a great error had been committed in admitting any person at all, while, in consequence of the publicity which the event had obtained, the river was so thronged with steamers crowded down to the water's edge, and halting right in the track which the vessel must have taken had she slipped off the ways, that it would have been nothing short of downwright manslaughter to launch her under such circumstances. To get rid of all these difficulties, and most especially the last named, it has been decided, as we have said, to keep the whole matter secret in the strictest sense of the term. Let our readers, therefore, be on their guard, and turn a deaf ear to the announcements or rumors of the launch, no matter from what quarter they may come. All the preparations for making the next attempt are ready, and the matter now rests with Mr. BRUNEL. Directly he perceives that the time and tide have come, the effort to move the ship will be made at a single hour's notice. We may mention, however, that it will not be long delayed, for it cannot be concealed that the launching ways have yielded, and may yield still more, under the tremendous weight which bears upon them, and that every week she remains in her present position greatly increases the difficulty of moving her at all.

During the whole of yesterday the workmen were employed in getting the cables and tackle which is to haul her down towards the river in working order, so as have everything ready at a moment's notice. Beyond these movements, and that the artists from the firm of CUNDALL, HOWLETT & DOWNES, of Bond-street, were employed in completing the beautiful series of photographic and stereoscopic views of the hull and interiors of the engine rooms, nothing was doing or done to recompence the curiosity of the hundreds who stood gazing into the yard all day.

Money Troubles at Calcutta.

From Wills & Co.'s Calcutta Commercial Review, Oct. 8.

The anticipations of impending difficulties in our money market have been fully realized, and just entering on what is usually the most busy season of commercial enterprise, it is almost impossible for those who need accommodation to procure it on any terms. We have read with some interest a statement made in a late London journal as to the financial position of the East India Company's government, and were it not for the mischief which may arise from such wilful misrepresentation of facts, it would be almost amusing to observe the way in which the ingenious writer ignores everything which can tend to prove the difficulties under which the Treasury is known to be laboring, and brings prominently forward such items as will tell favorably on the public mind in England, but we earnestly hope that the experience of late years which has been gained at such a heavy cost to the commercial public of India, will go far to dispel that misplaced confidence in those fallacious statements, framed apparently to mislead, which have resulted only in disaster and misfortune to all concerned, the mystery with which the Government sees fit to surround its financial administration has been frequently deprecated. It can only lead to want of confidence and difficulties, when an opposite course would tend to the most beneficial results. We have before remarked, that if the Government comes into the Money Market as borrowers under a higher rate of interest than is at present offered, much mischief is likely to result from the step. The position of the Bank of Bengal is critical, and the Directors of that establishment are now in that position which their injudicious management in the mode of transacting their loans has brought upon themselves; their capital being so locked up, that the *cash* and *immediately available Assets* are insufficient by over 10 Lacs to meet the *depositors* and *undrawn cash credits*. There can be no question that with the yearly increasing commerce of this city, the capital of the Bank of Bengal amounting to Rs. 10,700,000 is insufficient, but this is inadmissible as an excuse for the Directors, and the real state of the case alluded to is but too apparent, the funds of the commercial community have been, through indirect means, made to serve the interests of Government in connection with their open loans, and when it was found that the result might prove inconvenient, the Directors had advanced too far to recede, and the Indian commercial public have now to suffer from the mismanagement of those with whom their interests should have some consideration.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.]

From the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press:

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday morning, Nov. 18, 1857.

COTTON.—After the departure of the *Africa*, on the 14th inst., the buoyancy of the Cotton market, which was reported in our dispatch of that day, was maintained until yesterday, when the upward tendency of prices was sensibly checked, without, however, any apparent cause, and the market closed very dull at about the quotations of last Friday and with sales of about fifteen hundred bales, mostly East India descriptions.

The sales for the past three days foot up 13,500 bales, and of which speculators and exporters took 1,200 bales. We quote New-Orleans Middling, 7⅞d.; New-Orleans Fair, 7¾d.; Mobile Middling, 7⅛d.; Mobile Fair, 7⅝d.; Uplands Middling, 7d.; Uplands Fair, 7¼d.

These quotations, however, are nearly nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—The downward tendency of our Breadstuff market, reported by the *Africa*, has steadily prevailed at all points during the past three days, and quotations of American Flour are generally reduced from last Friday's prices from 1s.@18d., and in some cases even 2s. ℘ barrel. Wheat, also, has continued extremely dull and sales were made yesterday at a decline from Friday's prices of from 3d.@4d., and in rare cases 6d. ℘ bushel of 70 lbs. Indian Corn was very dull at 6d.@1s. ℘ quarter of 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market for every description of meats continues without animation, and prices are quite nominal. Lard sells, in a retail way, at 60s.

SUGAR—As yet our market has not sympathized with the upward tendency of prices at London. The transactions here have been limited, and the market closed yesterday firm, at about the rate current at the sailing of the *Africa*.

COFFEE—The market remains very quiet, and prices are without quotable change.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The few sales made since Friday have been at 35s.

POT AND PEARL ASHES—The market is very dull, at 38s.

A SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A most singular case of somnambulism and preservation from death occurred one night last week on the express train going west for Chicago, near Nevada station, in Wyandott County, Ohio. JOHN SWITZER and family, of this county, left Baltimore on the 9th inst. for Iowa city, and on the second night of their journey, they all fell asleep, when one of the boys (JACOB, about 15 years of age,) left his seat in his sleep and started out. As he was going out at the door a stranger aboard cried out, "Don't let that boy go out" Upon that his uncle awoke and ran to the door, but no boy was there. He then asked the stranger what boy. The gentleman answered by pointing to the vacant seat where JACOB had been sitting. The train was then stopped as quick as possible and the steam reversed, and search with lanterns preceded the train. They backed to Nevada station, distant about a mile and a half, but saw nothing of the lost boy. The train stopped here, but the family continued the search East about two miles, without success. They then returned to the station, then West again about the same distance, but no boy was seen or heard of. They then returned to the station in despair, rested until dawn, when again they renewed the search, going first East, then West from the station. After going some distance they saw a boy coming leisurely along; on coming near it proved to be the lost one. He had walked on to Sandusky station, distant seven miles, but finding his relations had not gone on he turned back to meet them.—*American Sentinel.*

SLAVERS.—Portland papers, which ought to know, assert that three of the slave vessels recently captured and taken into Havana, were built with Boston and Portland capital, and when captured, Eastern people were on board as officers and part of the crews. Another of the vessels had been owned by parties in Massachusetts, Maine and New-York, and was sold with the knowledge that she was intended for the slave-trade. One had 450 Africans on board, and another 310.

FLORENCE TO ROME.

ROME, February.

There are several well-known annoyances to which all travelers are subjected: beggars, porters, hackmen, damp sheets, fleas and overcharges; but all these are nothing to the sorrow of saying good bye, after a halt of three months in one place. Our adieux spoken at Paris were but temporary, and were hardly accompanied with regrets; but those pronounced, shaken, looked and whispered at Florence, being in all probability eternal farewells, were quite solemn and affecting memories. To make acquaintances merely to break them, to form attachments in the certainty of soon sundering them, is the severest penalty the cosmopolite has to pay for the variety which attends his existence. To have friends, and to keep them, is one of the compensations reserved for those who seek their fortunes at home. I remember hearing a lady at Washington most feelingly lament her situation as a resident in the Republican capital. Agreeable and friendly people—amiable and sociable families—would come to spend the season, and, with the adjournment of Congress, would disappear to return no more. She had just time to open her heart, to lay the foundations of a pleasant intimacy, and to get positively to feel the need of its continuance, when the great staircase clock would strike the Fourth of March. Paris is in some degree a city of birds of passage; but there are permanent residents enough to render it quite unnecessary to seek the acquaintance of the transient company. Durability is as great a quality in acquaintanceship as it is in granite or bronze. I regretted leaving Florence, and do not mean to expose myself in the same way again. Here at Rome I shall only seek the society of the disagreeable people. In this way it will be rather a pleasure than otherwise to say good bye.

There are three routes from Florence to Rome—the distance being in a straight line about 175 miles. The cheapest and the most frequented is the steamboat line, from Leghorn to Civita Vecchia; Leghorn communicating with Florence by railroad, and Civita with Rome by diligence. We could not have taken this course even had we desired it, for the excessive rains had caused the Arno to overflow the rails in two places near Pisa. Two routes were left—the vettura route and the mail route. These modes of travel being essentially different, it may not be out of place to say a few words on the two types of human transport in Italy.

There is no regular conveyance over the first mentioned and most northerly route; both the diligences and the malleporte pursuing the southern and shorter road. Those who wish, therefore, to go that way, must engage a carriage called a *vettura*, making a bargain with its driver, called a *vetturino*. The grand characteristic of this mode of traveling is, that the horses never being changed, the speed attained is never over 35 miles a day. The vetturino contracts to deliver you at Rome in a given time, and to allow you ten hours for rest every night, at good hotels. If you like you may arrange with him to board you on the route; but persons experienced in this matter, advise travelers to cater for themselves. The advantages offered by this style of locomotion are the opportunities it affords for stopping at way-stations of interest, and the leisure given for observation and study along the route. As the time required at this season is six days, and the roads were unusually bad, we could not think for a moment of a mode of procedure which, at another season, might have been highly attractive.

Upon the mail route, which commences with 40 miles of railroad, as far as Siena, run diligences and vetturas, as well as the daily malleporte, with seats for two persons. This latter would not do for us, unless we went in several separate installments. So we decided upon a plan which reconciled all difficulties, and united space with a rational economy. The details, I think, will not be uninteresting, and may even be useful to all who intend visiting this county—as who does not?

Our plan was, then, to post it in a diligence of our own. The vehicle was one containing two compartments, a coupé with two seats, and an interior with four, besides one seat upon the top for a servant, by the side of the conductor. It came to our very door at Florence, and the baggage was packed upon its top, and thickly tarpaulined over, in the midst of a pouring rain. We might have proceeded in it to the station, and remained in it during the railroad portion of the route; but this would have required us to spend an hour in the various processes of being suspended in mid-air and hoisted on to the track, and then strapped securely on—so we stayed and followed it at our leisure. The conveyance of the vehicle over the railroad, which costs nine dollars to the Diligence Company, is included in the price agreed upon—110 Tuscan, or 120 American dollars, for the 175 miles. This pays everything but the gratuities to the postillions, which, by the way, are obligatory—20 cents a post of eight miles, or 30 cents, if you are satisfied with their speed. You may be as long as you please on the route, dining, breakfasting, sleeping where you like. Those, however, who are willing to pay the price I have mentioned, usually do it in consideration of the speed afforded, and travel all night in consequence. From Siena to Rome, a distance of 135 miles, the time taken by the mail is 27 hours. We were two hours longer, for the reason that while the mail always finds horses and men ready at each relay, our vehicle, being unannounced, was obliged to wait somewhat during the night, while the conductor aroused both beasts and postillions.

Siena being a walled town, and levying an entrance duty on eatables, it was evident we could not take our baggage in unless it underwent an examination. As it was stowed away for the whole journey, this seemed a very unnecessary annoyance; so, upon the advice of our conductor, we left the diligence over night at the station, outside the walls; everybody accustomed to European travel being aware that he must be prepared to do without his trunks. The next morning a custom-house officer would accompany the vehicle—for a small fee—in its passage through the city, ocularly assuring himself that no produce of a nature to support life was thus surreptitiously introduced into the town.

Siena, now a decayed city of 20,000 inhabitants, was once a rival of Florence in commerce, population and the arts. It had thirty-seven gates, of which only eight remain, and grass now grows in its streets. It has sunk in general esteem to such a point that the guide-books recommend it "to nervous and relaxed people as a Summer retreat." Painters talk a good deal about the Siennese school, and I believe I saw this institution at a quarter to nine the next morning. It consisted of a procession of little girls, ranged according to height, and under the direction of a lady of monastic appearance and ascetic exterior. This was a school of Siena I know, but I cannot assert that it was the particular school upon which the guide-books are so eloquent.

I will not detain you with any details upon the Cathedral, though this edifice, the finest in Tuscany, is only surpassed in all Italy by St. Peter's. There is nothing in France, at all comparable to it.

At nine, the diligence was at the door of the hotel. It had but four horses, as the first stage of the route is level. A postillion, rather jauntily dressed, mounted each off animal; the conductor, habited like an Austrian hussar, seated upon the top, managed the break,—a grip seizing the wheels and controlling its motion. The custom-house officer clung on to the steps, keeping the baggage full in his eye; he only left us, as we issued from the Roman gate. This luxury cost us twenty-five cents—of course to have dismounted the trunks and to have replaced them afterwards, would have been vastly more expensive. As a general thing, in European travel, it is well to avoid all such examinations as may be avoided, upon the payment of money, whether at the frontier of a country, or at the walls of a city.

Postillions are expert horsemen, but from time to time, they execute the most uncalled-for collisions. Thus two miles from Siena, we dashed into an ox-team, and splintered our pole. Of course it was nobody's fault and no blame could reasonably be attached to any of the drivers. It was astonishing to see with what skill a stout cord was bound around the wound, and how a diagonal series of knots compressed the diverging shivers back into a smaller compass than before. I believe the pole had never been as strong as now, and I felt greater confidence in it than ever. Still I determined to practice economy upon the careless postillions, and to give the smallest known *pour-boire*.

Our route lay through a tract of country which I should have pronounced desolate and barren upon my own responsibility, had I not remembered that I was in Italy, a region where it is imprudent to form and entertain opinions previous to a consultation of Murray. I was gratified to find, on referring to the great traveler's authority, that the district in which we were was the most barren in Italy, and "dreary beyond description." I have had more respect for my own judgment since this flattering coincidence of observations. Generally, I know of nothing so hazardous as to admire or condemn, except upon the advice of your handbook.

It was useless to attempt, at the first relay, to inflict a pecuniary retribution upon the postillions. They expressed so much sorrow for the disaster, and were so profuse in their wishes that nothing further of the same sort might befall us, and moreover hinted that the slight sum I had retained would have enabled them to recuperate their systems by coffee for two at the hostelry, that all my decision left me, and the *mezzo paolo* was added to the *paolo e mezzo*. Five fresh horses replaced our jaded four at this station, and the pole was pronounced capable of supporting another stage—not another diligence, mind. The postillions were given to understand here, that though the vehicle was a diligence, post-carriage gratuities would be given for post-carriage speed. The result was that the rest of the way was done in the time allowed to the Pontifical Mail, the U. S. M. of the locality. It is a singular thing that postillions should be allowed, for the pittance of ten cents, to run horses which do not belong to him, at the fearful rates that ten cents obtain.

At the second post-house, the pole was changed and six horses were harnessed into it, for we were approaching one of the spurs of the Apennines. A dangerous vicinity it appeared to have been in former days, for we were continually passing Holy Crosses, erected on spots where murder had been committed. One of these crosses has a notice upon it, to the effect that he who kisses it, will obtain 200 days' indulgence. As our object was to get to Rome, and as we felt just then no particular desire to facilitate our getting anywhere else, we did not profit by the seductive invitation.

At the third relay, the post-master gave us seven horses, from which we argued that we were coming to the mountains at last. There were but two buildings at this place—the post-stable and the inn. As we changed horses, the wife and children of the post-master, and the wife and children of the inn keeper gathered around us and begged. One of the girls, twelve years old perhaps, was the most lovely child I have ever seen. I regretted I was not Monte Cristo: who would most certainly have bought her of her mother, have washed, dressed and educated her, and made her into a Haidee, like his own, for one of his friends. If any one would like to adopt an Italienne, one who promises to be the greatest beauty of the age, let him apply at the post-house of Ricorsi, between Rome and Siena. We were all in estacies over her, and at parting, gave her postillion's fare, for she was a beggar, like the rest.

Two miles further on we stopped at the base of a precipitous ascent. A stable was located here, half-way between two posts. A man brought out two more horses, making nine in all, and a woman hitched on a yoke of oxen in front of the nine. Thus equipped, we commenced toiling up "the wild and dreary road which winds around the barren volcanic mountain of Radicofani," to quote the inevitable hand-book. The postillions got down and walked, the conductor got down and walked, but was soon obliged to clamber hastily up again and put down the grip, for the diligence threatened to roll backwards down hill, and drag the team of eleven after it. This arduous ascent lasted an hour and a half, the oxen allowing themselves once to be goaded into a trot. The road lay through a frightful scene of desolation, the entire country being covered with enormous erupted masses of volcanic matter, lying in pointed basaltic columns. Vegetation has entirely ceased, and for miles and miles the view is one of an upturned and accursed graveyard of giants. The sun had set, and the moon, in her first quarter, yet too feeble to illuminate, shed a sort of pale and flickering ghastliness over the most shockingly wasted track of country I ever remember to have witnessed. Still, on the summit of the hill, there is a village, and the inn was once a hunting palace of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

It was six o'clock, and so at Radicofani we dined. While engaged in this duty—for at a wayside inn it cannot be called a pleasure—a man bearing a tray of what appeared to be pats of butter, or cakes of soap, intruded on what ought to have been the privacy of the meal, and offered his wares for sale. The pats turned out to be casts made from the deposit of the calcareous waters of a neighboring spring. He had the Pope, Peace, Charity, Fidelity and numerous other portraitures and idealisms. As all travelers are taken to be English, he of course included us in the category of milords, but hearing the word "America" in our conversation, he unpacked another layer in the tray, and produced the heads of DANIEL WEBSTER and ANDREW JACKSON. We should have purchased the Expounder, but his nose being broken off, the delineation was thought incomplete. After some higgling, we obtained the President for the sum of four pauls, or fifty cents about.

We now began to travel by night. A strong bull's eye, located in front of the diligence, illuminated the horses and postillions with a rich yellow glow. One of the post-boys, habited in a costume which assisted the illusion, bore a striking resemblance to ABD-EL-KADER riding to the attack. MURRAY says of the neighborhood where we now were, that it was formerly the retreat of bandits. I had been very brave during the day, and had rather hoped for a skirmish with brigands, in which we should come off successful, but this valiant desire disappeared at nightfall. At 8 o'clock we were at the Papal frontier and found the Custom-House opposite the post-relay. Our conductor was already instructed to go to the amount of $3 in purchasing exemption for our baggage. We remained unmolested during the change of horses, so the Pontifical Gendarmery had evidently been tampered with. A dollar and a half was probably their share of the spoils, the conductor retaining the rest for himself.

At Bolsena, the Etruscan Volsinii, is one of the most beautiful Italian lakes. Its waters, however, conceal malaria in its worst forms; no sail ever floats upon its bosom, no laborer ever sleeps by night near its shores, and no habitation graces its borders. In the Papal States, there are very numerous tracts thus desolated by the invisible calamity, but none where the visitation appears to have wrought a more disastrous effect. The sides of the road seemed, as far as we could discover, to be hung with a damp, green substance, like frog-spittle, and we hastily drew up the glass windows and kept the infection out. The postillion whipped up smartly, and ABD-EL-KADER joggled up and down with more vivacity than ever.

Time passed rapidly, and some of it, as for instance from eleven to one, went instantaneously. We got out and took a walk at two, as the moon was setting, and again at five as the sun was rising, or preparing to rise. At six we breakfasted at Viterbo, and the conductor greased the wheels. If the grease was no better than the chicory, the diligence must have regretted having stopped.

At ten we passed through the crater of an extinct volcano, three miles in diameter. Malaria reigns here with undivided sway, the only house being the post-station. The soil is formed of ashes and pumice, and in the middle is an unwholesome sulphureous lake. As you cross the edge of the crater, St. Peter's is hazily visible, nearly twenty miles off. These twenty miles do not pass through the ordinary scenes which mark the approach to a great capital. There are neither villages nor villas, nor any of the usual outskirting suburbanism. The malaria has desolated the whole tract known as the Campagna of Rome. From time to time we see a middle-age ruin, a solitary farm house, or the dilapidated relics of a sepulchre. All the objects of interest, without the walls, lie on the Naples side; there is nothing whatever on the road from Florence.

And so to the gate of Rome—*la Porta del Popolo*, the modern *Porta Flaminia*. I will confess—though I lose caste in doing so—that my emotions on entering the Eternal City were just the same as those I always feel on entering a European capital. I was absorbed in the accomplishment of the usual formalities, and in the avoidance of the inevitable vexations. There were the passports to be countersigned, and there was the baggage to exempt, if possible, from the examination for eatables. One dollar purchased this immunity. As we started off again, four porters ran along by our side, looking wistfully at the travelers, and making signs to the postillions not to go so fast. I chronicle the fact with gratitude, that the postillions replied by goading their animals into a gallop, and that we rattled along the Corso in a style which caused me to fear that we might be taken for the Pope. These were my feelings, and the whole of them. People generally compose poetry on such an occasion, and burst into fine apostrophes to the "Niobe of Nations!" Or, at least, they pretend to, like improvisers who spend a night over an impromptu, and then produce it as an inspiration. Would the Bostonians expect a Briton to be very deeply moved at the sight of Faneuil Hall while getting his baggage through the customs, settling his wine bill, and fending off the hackmen?

DICK TINTO.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Clemency of the Season—Nomination of Mr. Hall for Mayor—Our Congressional Delegation—Mr. Sumner's Health—Opinion on Kansas—Light on the "Dark Rumors"—Revival of the Shoe Business—The Bay State Company—Partial Resumption—Decease of a Democratic Paper, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Our Thanksgiving holidays made a desperate attempt to commence the Winter, and as they were bitterly cold, they would have succeeded had the following days only done their duty. As it is, there is an appearance of things to warrant the belief that the season of iron will not begin until the solstice, and so correspond with the astronomical season. This last day of November, though by no means what you would look for, either in the Garden of Eden or the Gardens of Gul, is not by any means so bad as it should be according to the commonly prevailing idea as to what November weather is. It is not balmy, I admit; but neither is it sloppy or cold, or cutting. However, as large numbers of wild geese have been seen going South, it is inferred that there is soon to be a change. What they can mean by flying South is inexplicable, that country being crowded with members of their family already.

A new packet ship sailed hence for Liverpool on Friday, and took out 183 steerage passengers. The tide of emigration is running to the East, to the great comfort of people who care precious little for Know-Nothingism.

The meeting of the delegates of the "Citizens," on the evening of the 23d, led to the nomination of S. A. ELIOT for Mayor, who filled the office twenty years ago, and who distinguished himself by the energy with which he put down the rowdy Fire Department of those times, immediately after the occurrence of the Broad-street riot. He is less favorably known as having voted for the Fugitive Slave law, when he became Mr. WINTHROP's successor as the representative of the Boston district; and this would probably have lost him some votes though Republicans voted for him in Convention; but he resolutely refused to accept the nomination. He is one of the victims of the hard times, and is about to make a fortune to replace that which he has lost. The nomination was then conferred on CHARLES B. HALL, a Republican. Mr. HALL was formerly of Haverhill, which town he represented in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. In coalition times he was State Treasurer, 1851 and 1852. He is cashier of the National Bank of this city, and has a high reputation for integrity and financial ability. He is quite young, being in his 43d year, and has resided in Boston but a few years, so that some people complain that he ought not to be Mayor on that account. He took some days to consider the offer, and on Friday he signified his acceptance of it. The Democrats seem determined to oppose him, and the *Post* of this morning is very bitter at his expense, calling him a trading politician of the coalition school, that paper having been the first in the State to recommend that the coalition should be formed, and its working editor having been chosen to office by a union of Democrats and Free Soilers. Honorable, certainly, particularly after the Democrats went into the Citizen's Convention, and agreed to abide by its decision.

Our members of Congress will all be off this week, to attend to their arduous duties which some of their number are hardly capable of discharging. It is one of the oddest things of our time, that when Massachusetts has been placed in a position of antagonism to the Palmetto State, the Slavery question dividing them, her Congressional delegation should be the weakest she has ever had. This is unfitting the back to the burden, with a witness. The withdrawal of Mr. BANKS from the delegation will have the effect of lessening its strength terribly, he being the only really superior man in it. Two or three others are respectable in point of talent, and the rest are nowhere—a proper place for nobodies. This renders it all the more necessary that Mr. BANKS' successor should be selected with care, so that his place may be filled as well as occupied. Besides those whom I have already mentioned as named for the succession, General H. K. OLIVER has been proposed. He is popular, and though not equal in talent to some others who have been brought forward, is in that respect above the average of our delegation. He was a Whig in former times, and for several years held the office of Adjutant-General of our militia, and had the reputation of being a good officer.

We are much better off for Senators, but it is doubtful whether Mr. SUMNER, though he is expected to be present at the opening of Congress will be able to attend the sittings regularly. When in Europe, he had the highest medical advice to the effect that it would peril his life to take part in public action, and the opinion of his Boston physician, fortified by that of others here, is to pretty much the same effect. As to Gen. WILSON, he is always in his place.

The affairs of Kansas are beginning to be as interesting to us as they were two years ago. Both honest men and the political capitalists believe that we are to have a far more exciting contest on the subject of Slavery than that of 1854–6; and some think that the wave which receded after Col. FREMONT's defeat will rush back with greater force and roar than ever, and sweep the Democrats out of power in 1860. Perhaps they're right, and it must be confessed that the Levanter which has just sprung up is eminently calculated to enrage the political sea. If the Republicans are on the road to national victory, they owe it to the Southern ultras, who are doing their worst to prevent the Administration from effecting the settlement of Kansas. Had Mr. BUCHANAN the nerve of one of JACKSON's true disciples, he would let Mr. JEFF. DAVIS and his associates go to the place whence they came, and have this most vexatious of vexed questions settled forever. The "one hour of Dundee" that the old Highlander asked for at Sheriffmuir might be parodied by every sensible Democrat in the land, when he observes his party drifting to destruction because its chosen chief cannot see what ought not to escape even the attention of the blind.

Some of our Republicans think that Governor WALKER and Mr. DOUGLAS, and those Democrats who profess to agree with them, are only shamming, in the hope of reconciling men outside of the Democratic party to the admission of Kansas; but this looks altogether too much like refining to be seriously entertained. The matter does not admit of such childish treatment as that, men in both "sections" having too deep an interest in it to be gulled after so commonplace a fashion.

The *Courier* of this morning speaks of "dark rumors which have been prevalent in this community, for a week past, so deeply affecting personal and official integrity," and intimates that they ought, if they can be, to be denied. The allusion is to a rumor that among the papers of the most eminent of our business men who have fallen before the panic, and the chief of the greatest of our ruined firms, has been found a note for $10,000 signed by an eminent and rising Massachusetts statesman. Some accounts say that it is a receipt for that sum. From all that I have been able to ascertain, it should seem that there is not one word of truth in the story. There may have been some small money transactions between the gentlemen referred to, amounting at the most to only a few hundred dollars, but nothing has passed between them that can leave any stain on the reputation of either. Scandal will have to forego her expected opportunity to batten on the remains of character, and political fanatics will not be able to shout over either the rising or the fallen man.

The shoe business is looking up, which is very proper in what is emphatically a down-trodden thing at all times. At Lynn, where they would gladly contract at a moment's notice to shoe all the armies of the earth in sixty days, but where the sound of the lap-stone has been of late as uncommon as that of the mill-stone in Babylon after the great city was cursed, they are resuming work, though on a limited scale; and it is expected that there will be employment for all who are now idle by the opening of the New-Year. This is another proof that there's nothing like leather. The stock on hand in Lynn is small, and many manufacturers are completely cleaned out, after the only fashion that men like to be cleaned out. When we consider how extensively this branch of business is pursued in Massachusetts, this revival is a most agreeable thing to contemplate, as it can be taken for the morning star that precedes the sun that we hope is soon to shine on our industrial world. In 1855 there were about 78,000 persons employed in the boot and shoe manufacture,—45,001 men and 32,826 women,—or nearly a fifteenth part of the population. Essex County, in which Lynn is, produces nearly one-half the boots and shoes made in the State, furnishing employment in that way to about 35,000 persons.

Bay State Mills stock has been selling at $49@$35. A lot that cost $16,000 was disposed of for $600, on Friday. The par value is $1,000. A friend of mine paid $900 per share for some of it in other days, and thought he had a good bargain, as indeed he had as things then were. He bears his loss like the philosopher he is. The fate of this great company is a lively illustration of the disposition which riches have to fly away. It seems to justify the hostility which the late Mr. THAYER expressed to manufacturing stocks in his last will and testament. Yet railroad stocks, to which he was partial, have been as apt to vanish into thin air as those stocks which are so connected with Lowell and Lawrence. It is quite uncertain whether the stockholders of the Bay State Mills will ever see a penny of their investments, which are locked up where thieves do not break through and steal, though in a somewhat different sense from what that expression means in Scripture. The chief evil that comes from this particular failure, and one the extent of which it is impossible to measure, is the destruction of confidence which it has caused; and confidence is what is wanted to bring about a restoration of active times. Money was never more plentiful than it has been throughout all the panic, but there has been little to pledge as collateral, and that little is daily becoming less. As the alchymist said, it was easy enough to make gold, the only difficulty being to get powder of projection, so is it no difficult matter to get money in Boston. The only difficulty consists in getting money's worth, or what the lenders consider to be such.

There has been some squabbling about a sort of half-way resumption by our Banks of specie payments among the managers. The object is to favor great traders, and no regard is paid to the general community. These gentlemen are laying up wrath against the day of wrath.

The Democrats of Western Massachusetts have afforded an evidence of weakness that I was not prepared for, as I had seen many evidences of determination on their part under adverse circumstances. They had a paper at Springfield, called the *Argus*, which was well conducted, I believe by a gentleman from your State. That paper they have allowed to fall with the leaf, only, unlike the the leaves, whose return has been hymned by a thousand bards since HOMER set the example of singing a sweet dirge over them, it will not come back with the violets. Now, the death of a party paper, by murder or starvation, is no such uncommon thing that it need be even so much as alluded to on its own account; but there are some things connected with the death of the *Argus* which take it out of the common rule. It was published in one of the most prosperous cities of New-England, where Democrats and Hunkers abound, and where many of them are very rich, and still more in very comfortable circumstances. In that city resides the gentleman who, for three years, has been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and who has, on each occasion, received a handsome vote. Hampden County, of which Springfield is the chief place, has almost always been more Democratic than any other part of the State. The western counties contain many Democrats. Finally, there is the Boston Custom-House, that house of refuge for distressed Democratic editors, and on which so many of them have been quartered on condition that they should labor on Democratic papers for nothing. Yet the paper has been allowed to die, under circumstances so favorable to its continuance,—a plain confession that the party does not mean to make much further fight in Massachusetts,—only just enough to keep up a party that shall be a nucleus for the office-holders. I suppose there is a million of dollars paid annually here in the shape of national spoil, and yet there are not any profits derived therefrom to the party.

The Boston Theatre Directors make out a very favorable report, which is not much like their previous one. Taking everything into consideration, they make out a surplus, which, should they attempt to "realize" it, would have to be looked for in "Limbo." I hope the event will prove I am wrong, but I have no faith in Boston theatrical business. I trust that Mr. BARRY has looked out well for himself, and that he will never again find himself in the position which he held in 1839, when he was stripped of everything by men whose interests he had labored hard to advance, and who, in spite of the decision of Portia (C. J.,) in the case of Shylock *vs.* Antonio, would have taken his skin and flesh also, if they could.

The Ballet Troupe has been reëngaged at the Boston, commencing to draw immense houses. "The Female Forty Thieves" is to be revived at the National this evening. It had a great run here nine years ago, and may succeed as well now, though Mrs MESTAYER is not here to lead in it. A new spectacle, based on "The Naiad Queen," is up at the Museum. Mr. BARROW will take the Howard in March. Mrs. BARROW's "Sacred Readings," are successful, the second being largely attended last evening.

HERMAN MELVILLE is to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on Wednesday evening, on "The Statuary of Rome." If he will condescend to talk intelligibly, and abandon the gibberism in which his later works have been written, his audience will be delighted, for there are few abler men than he.

THYME.

Charles Dickens on Schools.

The fourth anniversary dinner of the warehousemen and clerks' schools, at the London Tavern, was attended by about 250 persons. The Chair was taken by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. After the cloth had been drawn, and the usual toasts given,

MR. DICKENS said—Ladies and gentlemen, I must now solicit your attention for a few minutes to the cause of your assembling together—the main and real object of this evening's gathering; for I suppose we are all agreed that the motto of these tables is not, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," but "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we live." [Cheers.] It is because a great and good work is to live to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to live a greater and a better life with every succeeding to-morrow, that we eat and drink here at all. [Continued cheering.] Conspicuous on the card of admission to this dinner is the word "Schools." This set me thinking this morning what are the sorts of schools that I don't like. I found them, on consideration, to be rather numerous. I don't like—to begin with, and to begin, like charity, at home—I don't like the sort of school to which I once went myself—[laughter]—the respected proprietor of which was by far the most ignorant man I ever had the pleasure to know—[laughter]—one of the worst-tempered men perhaps that ever lived, whose business it was to make as much out of us, and put as little into us, as possible—[great laughter]—and who sold us in a figure which I remember we used to delight to estimate as amounting to exactly £2 4s. 6d. per head. [Laughter.] I don't like that sort of school, because I don't see what business the master had to be at the top of it instead of the bottom, and because I never could understand the wholesomeness of the moral preached on the abject appearance and degraded condition of his teachers, who plainly said to us by their looks every day of their lives, "Boys, never be learned; whatever you are, above all things be warned from that in time by our sunken cheeks, by our pimply noses—[laughter]—by our meagre diet, by our acid beer, and by our extraordinary suits of clothes—[roars of laughter]—of which no human being can say whether they are snuff-colored turned black or black turned snuff-colored—[fresh laughter]—a point upon which we ourselves are perfectly unable to offer any ray of enlightenment, it is so very long since they were undarned and new." [Continued laughter.] I do not like that sort of school, because I never yet lost my ancient suspicion touching that curious coincidence that the boy with four brothers to come always got the prizes. [Great laughter.] In fact, and in short, I do not like that sort of school which is a pernicious and abominable humbug altogether. [Hear, hear.] Again, ladies and gentlemen, I don't like that sort of school—a ladies' school—with which the other schools used to dance on Wednesdays, where the young ladies, as I look back upon them now, seem to me to have always been in new stays and disgrace—the latter concerning a place of which I know nothing at this day, that bounds Timbuctoo on the northeast—[laughter]—and where memory always depicts the youthful enthraller of my first affection as forever standing against a wall, in a curious machine of wood, which confined her innocent feet in the first dancing position, while those arms which should have encircled my jacket—[great laughter]—those precious arms, I say, were pinioned behind her by an instrument of torture called a backboard, fixed in the manner of a double direction post. [Hear, hear.] Again, I don't like that sort of school of which we have a notable example in Kent, which was established ages ago by worthy scholars, and good men long deceased, whose munificent endowments have been monstrously perverted from their original purpose, and which, in their distorted condition, are struggling for and fought over with a most indecent pertinacity. Again, I don't like that sort of school—and I have seen a great many such in these latter times—where the bright childish imagination is utterly discouraged, and where those bright childish faces which is so very good for the wisest among us to remember in after life—[hear, hear]—and when the world is too much with us, early and late—are gloomily and grimly scared out of countenance; where I have never seen among the pupils, whether boys or girls, anything but little parrots and small calculating machines. [Cheers.] Again, I don't by any means like schools in leather breeches, and with mortified baskets for bonnets, which file along the streets in melancholy rows under the escort of that surprising British monster, a beadle—[great laughter]—whose system of instruction, I am afraid, too often presents that happy union of sound with sense, of which a very remarkable instance is given in a grave report of a trustworthy school inspector, to the effect that a boy, in great repute at a school for his learning, presented on his slate, as one of the ten commandments, the perplexing prohibition, "Thou shalt not commit dolldrum." [Laughter.] Ladies and gentlemen, I confess also that I don't like those schools, even though the instruction given in them be gratuitous, where those sweet little voices, which ought to be heard speaking in very different accents, anathematise by rote any human being who does not hold what is taught there. Lastly, I do not like, and I did not like some years ago, cheap distant schools, where neglected children pine from year to year under an amount of neglect, want and youthful misery, far too sad even to be glanced at in this cheerful assembly. [Hear, hear.] And now, ladies and gentlemen, perhaps you will permit me to sketch in a few words the sort of school that I do like. [Hear, hear.] It is a school established by the members of an industrious and useful order, which supplies the comforts and graces of life at every familiar turning in the road of our existence; it is a school established by them for the orphan and necessitous children of their own brethren and sisterhood; it is a place giving an education worthy of them—an education by them invented, by them conducted, by them watched over; it is a place of education where, while the beautiful history of the Christian religion is daily taught, and while the life of that Divine Teacher who himself took little children on his knees is daily studied, no sectarian ill-will or narrow human dogma is permitted to darken the face of the clear heaven which they disclose. It is a children's school which is at the same time no less a children's home—a home not to be confided to the care of cold or ignorant strangers, nor, by the nature of its foundation, in the course of ages to pass into the hands that have as much natural right to deal with it as with the peaks of the highest mountains or with the depths of the sea, but to pass from generation to generation, administered by men living in precisely such homes as those poor children have lost—[cheers]—by men always bent upon making that replacement such a home as their own dear children might find a happy refuge in if they themselves were taken early away. And I fearlessly ask you, is this a design which has any claim to your sympathy? Is this a sort of school which is deserving of your support? This is the design, this is the school, whose strong and simple claims I have to lay before you to-night.

Several subscription lists were read during the evening, and the total amount announced as having been subscribed, including £1,200 collected by a deputation to Glasgow, was upwards of £2,400.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Kidnapping Case on Board Ship J. A. Westervelt.

Captain THOMAS AUSTIN, master of ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, denies that the sailor CHALMERS was subjected to cruel treatment on board his vessel. His statement of the facts of the case is as follows: CHALMERS came on board on Friday at noon, with other sailors. He was stupid from intoxication, and Capt. AUSTIN ordered the mate to send him to his berth till he became sober. On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Police officers came on board to demand CHALMERS, accompanied by a sailor to point him out. Captain AUSTIN told the officers that if they could find their man on board, and had authority to take him, they were welcome to him. The officers made pretence to search the ship, during which time CHALMERS lay in his berth in the forecastle. The officers then came aft, and the Captain asked them if they had found the man they wanted. One of them replied "No," but added that they would be aft again and find him, for they knew he must be on board. Captain A. then asked them what authority they had. One of the officers, name unknown to the Captain, replied that that was none of his business, but that if they could find the man they would take him, whether the Captain liked it or not. Captain A. then ordered them into their boat, saying that if they did not go he would put them over the side. They left and came ashore. On Sunday morning CHALMERS was at work on the ship, washing the decks, in company with the rest of the crew. As he came upon the quarter-deck, the Captain asked him what was the matter with his face, which appeared scratched and bruised; CHALMERS replied that he had been in a drunken spree on shore. The Captain told him he must recollect that he had not been ill-treated on board this ship, and asked him if he was willing to go the voyage? CHALMERS answered that he was. On Monday, while Captain AUSTIN was on shore, the officers returned with authority from the Court to demand their man, and took him without difficulty, the mate delivering him up. On the same day, Captain AUSTIN put another man in his place, and the ship sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool. The Captain pronounces the story of the discovery of CHALMERS in the foretop, with the boatswain standing over him with a rope's end, as a pure fabrication. We give this statement as his version of the case.

THE LATE MR. GROSVENOR'S BEQUESTS.—The last will and testament of SETH GROSVENOR, Esq., was proven Monday at the Surrogate's office. It gives the sum of $10,000 each to the following institutions:

The Lying-In Asylum	$10,000
Asylum for Old Ladies	10,000
American Bible Society	10,000
American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews	10,000
American Home Missionary Society	10,000
American Sunday School Union	10,000
Colonization Society	10,000
American Tract Society	10,000
Presbyterian Board of Education	10,000
Mercantile Library Association	10,000
New-York Horticultural Society	10,000
Institution for the Blind	10,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	10,000
New-York Hospital	10,000

It also donates to the Board of Education of the City the sum of $30,000, payable in two years after the date of decease, to be invested forever, and the income expended in books to form a library for the Free Academy. The Board of Education are allowed, however, should they think it more beneficial, to give some portion of the income, not exceeding $500 a year, for the purchase of books for any of the Ward schools.

Should the Free Academy and the Board of Education ever cease to exist, the bequest is then to pass into the possession of the Corporation, who are desired to carry out the views and wishes of the testator, as expressed in his donations to the Board of Education.

All the gifts to public institutions located in this City amount to $170,000.

MR. GROSVENOR has also bequeathed to the Corporation of the city of Buffalo the sum of $40,000, payable two years after his decease, $10,000 of which is to be expended in a lot and building thereon, unless the city shall give a lot for the purpose, in which case the $10,000 shall be expended on the building, which is intended for a public library, and the remainder to be invested forever and its income used in the purchase of books. The testator directs that the building shall be always kept open for the use of the public, and that the book shall be read on the premises.

☞ The Old and Young Men's Democratic General and Ward Committees for the year 1858 are to be elected on Wednesday evening, if everything goes as the wire-pullers desire. The majority of the Democrats know nothing of the meeting to be held on Wednesday evening for this purpose, the notice calling it having been published only in an obscure part of an advertisement in a Democratic newspaper of small circulation some weeks since, and, with a few exceptions, only the friends of the Mayor having read it. Of course, the old Commitee men were to be reëlected according to this programme.

A PARTISAN THIEF.—A young rowdy-looking loafer, answering to the name of FRANCIS RILEY, was caught stealing door-mats in the Fifth Ward yesterday forenoon, and on being brought to the Station-house and asked what his business was, answered, "FERNANDO WOOD's my business to-day." The appropriateness of the answer caused a hearty laugh among the bystanders. "You can laugh," said the thief, as he was being dragged to the cell, "you d——d Black Republicans, but FERNANDO WOOD's the man, and you'll see."

RESCUED.—During the heavy blow last week the light-house-keeper on Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, Mr. JOSEPH BRUNDAGE, observed a boat with one man in it drifting out the Sound before the wind. With the assistance of Capt. JOHN MARSH[illegible], one of the Hurl Gate pilots, a boat was manned, and the person and boat towed into the light-house. He was very much exhausted, and was with difficulty brought to himself. He was an old man, recently married and much intoxicated.

☞ Parties are moving for a grant from the next Legislature of permission to extend Greene and Church streets to the Battery, and to widen Greenwich, State and Whitehall streets. Some think they see a Broadway Railroad in the fog.

☞ On and after Dec. 2, the Hudson River Railroad trains for Albany and Troy will leave Chambers-street at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

A CASE OF SCANDAL—A DERELICT CLERGYMAN.—A short time since a man by the name of WENTWORTH went to Nashville, Tenn., to reside. He is said to have passed himself off for a genuine preacher, but while in want of a congregation he engaged himself as proof-reader in the office of one of the Nashville papers. He soon made love to a lady by the name of STEWART, and engaged to marry her on Tuesday, 14th inst. One love affair was not enough, however, for a man of his capacity, and he made love also to Mrs. ANNIE BROADBRIDGE, wife of WILLIAM BROADBRIDGE, of that place, who was absent upon business in another State. He induced Mrs. BROADBRIDGE to leave home for the purpose of marrying him, which she did Sunday evening, 12th inst., under the name of Mrs. BROWN. He joined her the following Tuesday, under the name of Mr. BROWN. The sending of a dispatch to her by this name led to the detection of the plot.

The day that WENTWORTH left to join Mrs. BROADBRIDGE, he was to marry Mrs. STEWART. Mrs. STEWART was the owner of a negro woman, and she made WENTWORTH her agent to sell the negro, which he did, and pocketed the money. The proceeds of the sale served him to carry off Mrs. BROADBRIDGE instead of Mrs. STEWART, the sale of whose negro furnished the means of his villainy.

MRS. BROADBRIDGE is the mother of eight children, one of which, an interesting little girl of five years, is all that remains.

A NEW FEATURE IN WARFARE.—The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsular* gives information of the arrival of blood-hounds to be used against the Florida Indians. The *Peninsular* says:

"We are pleased to learn that General CARTER has brought with him from Tallahassee some fine dogs, well practiced in trailing negroes, and for service against the Seminoles. This may put a new face on the war, and lead to a speedy conclusion. Captain W. H. KENDRICK will take several with him to Lake Istopoga, where he thinks they will be made available. Captain H. V. SNELL expects to use them on his expeditions, although not, as yet, mustered in the service; men are joining him daily."

☞ A little daughter of Thomas C Ruckle, artist, Baltimore County, Md., named Rosa May, was burned to death one day last week, by her clothes taking fire from a stove in the breakfast room. She was standing by the stove, amusing herself with a tea urn, when the draught drew her light cotton dress into the grate.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The election passed off yesterday, considering the deep interest which was taken in the contest by all parties, much more peaceably than was to be expected. There was some fighting in the Fourth, Sixth and Seventeenth Wards, but nothing very alarming occurred. The Police arrangements were such that any disturbance of a serious nature would have been readily quelled. Rumors prevailed during the day of collisions, but nobody seemed to believe them, and the night showed that they were false. By 7 o'clock it was generally believed that Mr. TIEMANN had been elected Mayor. There were gatherings of the people at the headquarters of the People's Committee, the Young Men's Republican Club, and the American's, where the returns were read, and such speeches as the victory suggested were received with enthusiasm. There was a great gathering at Tammany, too, the speakers taking their defeat as philosophically as could be expected.

In the Aldermanic Board, the Democrats have a majority of three. In the Board of Councilmen the Democratic majority is ten. Of the Aldermen, four are reëlected. Alderman WILSON of the 1st, it will be seen, is defeated by his old Democratic enemy, MICHAEL MURRAY. Ald. TUCKER handsomely distanced his adversary Dr. RANNEY, late Councilman of the 9th, leaves PETER FULLMER and JOHN GREGORY both well behind. In the 2d District, JOHN CLANCY had some six of his own party to contend with, but no opposition on the part of the people—his district embracing the famous 6th and the 4th Wards.

Of the Police Justices elected yesterday, four are the present incumbents, and all but one of them (Judge OSBORN) are Democrats. Of the Civil Justices, three are reëlected—four of them were the People's candidates. In each of the Boards of Common Council there is a Democratic majority.

The Police Commissioners, Mayors WOOD and POWELL excepted, were in attendance all day yesterday at the Police Headquarters, ready for joint consultation and prompt action in case of any serious row occurring in any part of the City. In the morning they swore in some fifty special policemen, in addition to those previously sworn, to assist in preserving quiet at the various election polls. This official act comprised the total of business transacted. The clerks and other officials connected with the headquarters were at their posts as usual. After the hour of closing the polls a large crowd thronged the telegraph office, anxious to gather the returns of the various Wards, as fast as they were footed up.

The steamship *Fulton* from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing London dates to Nov. 18. The chief features of the *Fulton's* news were published three days ago, the steamer having been intercepted off Cape Race by the News Yacht of the Associated Press. Our foreign extracts, however, will be found very interesting. The first complete account of the assault and capture of Delhi is received by this arrival; we publish a graphic narrative of the event. The aspect of commercial affairs in England had brightened since the suspension of the Bank Charter, and an improved feeling was manifest. The reports from India indicate the presence of severe money troubles at Calcutta. We give elsewhere some interesting particulars of the progress of the work on the *Great Eastern* and the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 18th ult, reached this port at a late hour last evening; her news is no later than the *Fulton's*. The *Kangaroo* was detained in the Mersey to await answers to letters received in Liverpool by the steamer *Baltic*, which vessel arrived on the day of the *Kangaroo's* sailing.

Details of Mexican news, which we publish this morning, show a most wretchedly distracted state of affairs in that unhappy country, and fully confirm the reports received by telegraph from New-Orleans. The promulgation of the extraordinary powers granted to COMONFORT had apparently been followed by no important results. On the night preceding the promulgation, it seems, another revolution in favor of SANTA ANA was actually contemplated in the capital, and next day a whole battalion of the National Guard had to be disbanded, while a number of persons were arrested and imprisoned as participants in the rebellion. There had been risings of SANTA ANA'S *pronunciados* in various quarters, but their efforts were all detached, and consequently ineffectual. The fall of COMONFORT eventually, however, is considered certain.

It is now understood that not only the President's Message, but the reports of the heads of Departments, will be supplied to the Press of the principal Atlantic cities and elsewhere when the reading of the Message shall have been commenced in Congress. It is expected that the Message will be quite long, owing to the important subjects to be discussed—Kansas, Utah, Central America, the Currency, etc.

A party of "Dead Rabbits," last night at 11 o'clock, visited the Fourth Ward and amused themselves for a time hurling brickbats and paving stones at a crowd of Fourth Ward citizens, winding up the sport by firing pistols. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, and only one shot, and he not dangerously. Captain WALLING, expected a rough time in getting rid of the visitants, and had a posse of Second Ward policemen come to his aid.

The Police of the City receive their last month's pay to-day. The present number of men in the department, including officers and clerks, is 921, and the aggregate pay roll is a trifle over $65,000.

The Superintendent of the Central Park reports to the Commissioners that no more men can profitably be employed upon the Park works at present; and that alternating gangs could not be employed with economy.

The Historical Society organized in the evening. ALFRED B. STREET, Esq., of Albany, delivered a graphic sketch of the battle of Saratoga, and the Secretary produced the originals of the Burgoyne and Gates capitulation correspondence which is now preserved in the archives of that body.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday, and were engaged in an interesting discussion on the best mode of the management of cattle in Winter, and on the formation of compost.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were freely supplied with flour and wheat, each of which decreased in value, and, in consequence, attracted more attention from buyers. Corn was scarce and quiet. A limited business was reported in Provisions, generally at lower rates; and in Cotton and Groceries at about previous figures. Freights were dull and heavy, with a downward tendency.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION.—It has been considered in this section of the country the height of madness in Gen. WALKER to start upon a new invasion of Nicaragua with only 500 men and the limited supply of ammunition and provisions which he took with him. An article from the New Orleans *Crescent*, which we copy in another column, and which evinces a good deal of knowledge of his plans, suggests that he relied upon the aid and support of a large party in Nicaragua, and concedes that, without good grounds for believing that would receive it, he would have been rash to the verge of insanity in venturing upon such a renewal of his attempt.

The news received here, but which had not reached New Orleans at the date of this article, tends to confirm the expectations of WALKER. Instead of uniting against him, as it was confidently asserted they would do, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have declared war against each other, and created precisely the state of things most propitious to WALKER'S designs. It is not at all improbable that the declaration of war against Costa Rica was brought about by secret partisans of WALKER in the government of Nicaragua.

It is nearly time to hear of his arrival and landing,—and the report of the reception he meets with in the country will indicate pretty clearly the true state of the case and the probabilities of his success.

The Loss of the Central America.

Suppose the not impossible case of a respectable citizen who drives out with his family upon the Bloomingdale-road. Suppose this citizen's horses to trip in a hole left open in the middle of the highway—the horses to come to the ground, the vehicle to follow them, and the necks of all the family riding therein to be incontinently broken.

An inquest is called of reasonable and intelligent men. They visit the scene of the disaster. They investigate the condition of the road. They ascertain that the persons officially charged with the supervision and repair of that road, and paid for the doing of such duty, have never so much as taken the pains to find out whether a single rod of it was properly laid at first, or having been properly laid, had been fitly watched over and kept in order. They therefore pronounced their solemn opinion that the death of the estimable persons then and there stretched lifeless before them, was absolutely attributable to serious defects in the highway of the county, for which defects certain particular persons were clearly responsible. But to this eminently just and sensible verdict they append a sentimental and philosophical reflection upon the brevity of human life and upon the uncertainty of all sublunary things, coupled with an appropriate quotation from the works of a celebrated American poet who adjures his readers to "Let the dead past bury its dead." And they conclude their report with the promise of much scientific information to be afterwards lavished upon the public ear in regard to the proper theory of road-building, with critical observations upon the systems of RUSS and MACADAM.

What should we say, or if we deferentially forbore to say it, what should we think of the said reasonable and intelligent inquirers, and of their documentary address to a community anxious for the safety of its lives and limbs? Whatever in such a hypothetic case it would befit us to say or think, it befits us now to think and say in relation to the practical reality of the "Partial Report" of the "Committee of Inquiry" into the causes and circumstances of the loss of the steamship *Central America*.

This Committee, composed of gentlemen whose competence to their task nobody has questioned, and whose personal respectability deserves the confidence which it commands, has now been engaged for about two months in the work of examining witnesses and sifting statements. Of this work the result was yesterday made known to the community in the columns of the TIMES.

The Committee has found that the organization of the ship's company of the *Central America* was radically defective, and their number inadequate; that the deck pumps and other appliances for clearing the ship of water in case of leakage were out of order and unserviceable; that there were no carpenter's tools on board, and no carpenter on board to use them if there had been. Such a state of things would certainly seem to be objectionable as the normol condition of a great passenger steamer sailing under the flag of the Republic, carrying the national mails, and commanded by an officer of the national marine.

But this is not all. The Committee further find that there was in truth no such a thing as a captain on board of the ship; that by the system which the owners had adopted, the authority of the nominal chief officer was so curtailed and complicated with authorities subordinate to and yet independent of his own, as to be practically nullified for many of the great purposes of its constitution. They find, too, that "the original fault which led to the catastrophe," was the "neglect to keep up a sufficient and continuous head of steam, and when it was found to have fallen so dangerously low, in there not being greater and more timely efforts exerted to replenish it by supplying the furnaces with fuel, of which there was abundance at hand;" and they find that "on the morning of the 11th, at about 7½, the ship labored heavily—*in fact, to such an extent as to alarm the passengers and arouse the Captain and Chief Engineer, who were at that time in their berths or staterooms*," the gale having then been blowing and the ship having been in danger for a number of hours. That is—to speak in the plainest, which is also the mildest English—the Committee find that the steamship *Central America*, with her treasure of gold and of human life, went down in the Atlantic because her engines were not attended to—and that her engines were not attended to because the commander of the ship had no fit control of the officer who should have attended to them, and who was not at his post when his attention was most essential to the safety of the vessel. Just such a finding as this, made in the instance of a collision at sea in the Irish Channel about a year ago, resulted in the *trial and transportation for life* of the defaulting parties. In what has it resulted under the philanthropic observation of the gentlemen charged to set the affair of the *Central America* clearly before the public eye? In the following sentence, which for amiability and placable tenderness of pensive retrospection, we venture to say, cannot be paralleled even in the literature of committees of inquests:

> "But the Committee have no desire to dwell upon the melancholy incidents of the past, and in turning from the foregoing recital of facts, as explained to them, they enter with greater freedom upon the discussion of a more congenial branch of their investigation, the necessity and means of improvement in the construction, equipment and internal organization of ocean steamers, the consideration of which will form the subject of another report."

We shall be delighted, of course, to receive the promised "other report," with all the valuable information which it will doubtless convey upon the important subjects so "congenial" to the minds of the Committee. Nor have we any desire to pin the attention of these gentlemen upon the "melancholy incidents of the past." But are the public at large disposed to acquiesce with a like complacency of resignation in the escape from all judicial retribution of the responsible agents of so much misery, and the supporters of a "system" of which every man, woman and child who adventures on board of an American ocean steamer is exposed to taste further fruits as bitter as those of the "melancholy past?" We have all been busy in honoring the brave and loyal who did their duty on this devoted ship. Have *we* no duty, not of vengeance but of justice, to perform upon the authors of the disaster, now that their work is thus clearly brought home to them by inquirers who have shown themselves to be quite the reverse of severe?

Within the last week *two more seagoing steamers have been lost in American waters*. In both cases the surviving officers have been cleared by a "five minutes' examination." Is this sort of thing to go on forever, and are we so irrepressibly sensitive to all gloomy recollections that like the Athenians we shrink from the use of the words "death" and "murder" with a shiver which makes us incapable of dealing out chastisement where chastisement has been earned, and of inflicting retribution where retribution may insure amendment?

The Election Yesterday.

Yesterday's election resulted in the defeat of Mayor WOOD and in the choice of DANIEL F. TIEMANN to be his successor. The majority against WOOD is small—probably not much over 3,000;—but like Mercutio's wound, though "not so wide as a church door, nor so deep as a well, *it will do*." It puts a bad man out, and a better man in, just as effectually as if it were 20,000. Mayor WOOD made a better run than was generally anticipated. Having everything at stake, he undoubtedly did his utmost to secure success. He had a very formidable combination against him—Americans, Republicans, Reformers and Whigs—men who never agreed upon anything before, united thoroughly and heartily in resisting his election; and they were aided by a very active and influential section of the Democrats themselves. Under such circumstances it is less surprising that he should have been defeated, than that he should have had courage and material for the desperate struggle which he has made.

Mayor WOOD owes his defeat to the general conviction that he is a dishonest man. It is universally conceded that he has ability, that he has evinced more energy and executive vigor than have ever been seen in that office before, and that nothing but *integrity* was lacking to make him the best Mayor New-York ever had. But the settled conviction of the public judgment is that he lacks this: that in his private business dealings, and in his administration of public affairs, he has been alike selfish, unscrupulous, unprincipled and corrupt. It was this conviction which destroyed him. Something of the hostility he has encountered was doubtless due to personal enmities,—something to party motives and personal aims;—but all these would have been powerless, if he had enjoyed the public confidence as a man of honor and of principle.

The result shows that the People of New-York *can* and *will* unite, in spite of party politics, in great emergencies, to take care of their own affairs. It vindicates the wisdom of the law which changed the time of our municipal election from November to December. It proves the ability of the inhabitants even of great cities to govern themselves and to relieve themselves from the ascendency of bad rulers, and it will be regarded as a warning by public men hereafter against trespassing too far upon the public credulity and toleration in the pursuit of objects of personal ambition.

The result is not, in any sense, or to any extent, a party triumph. Mayor WOOD'S defeat has been mainly and primarily the work of men high in position and influence in his own party. And the City owes them a debt of gratitude for the rare courage with which they have scorned the restraints of party discipline, and the attempted coercion of party power, and acted upon their own convictions of what public justice and the public good required at their hands.

CRACK OF THE PARTY WHIP.—It would be very amusing, if it were not very melancholy, to see with how much confidence and insolence of assumption the rigors of party discipline are brought to bear upon public men who attempt to act upon their own convictions of principle in regard to public affairs. A very grave difference of opinion has arisen among Democrats as to the propriety of forcing a Constitution upon the people of Kansas without their consent. Some of them venture to think this proceeding a flat contradiction of the principle of popular sovereignty recently introduced into the Democratic creed and accepted by the country at large.

The Washington *Union* has been endeavoring to prove that this doctrine only applies to the question of *Slavery*—that upon every other subject the will of the people is not a matter of the slightest consequence. Failing to enforce its views upon all its Democratic cotemporaries, and to coerce all members of the Democratic Party into the adoption of its logic, it thus resorts to the *ultima ratio* of partisan tyranny:

> "An honest difference of opinion as to whether the Kansas Convention should have submitted to popular ratification the whole or the great essential part of the Constitution framed by them *may be tolerated*; but the entire Democratic press will hold no Democrat guiltless who seeks to promote his peculiar views by *associations with Black Republicanism in any form*. To sanction even for a moment the sectional objects, or to adopt even for a temporary purpose the wretched sophistries and fanatical appeals of the enemy, may be safely regarded as the preliminary steps of a formal desertion."

This is a formal notice to every Democrat that if he is ever found to agree in sentiment with a "Black Republican" upon any subject, he is to be considered a deserter, and treated accordingly.

It is pretty well understood that the *Union* is so busy in seeking to make favor with those who have potential votes to give in regard to the *public printing*, that it makes the welfare of its own party and the reputation of the Administration matters of entirely secondary consequence. If this were not so, it would inflict more serious injury upon its own friends than all the "Black Republican" newspapers in the country could accomplish in months.

Libel Suits.

We perceive by our legal record that there is quite a general movement towards discontinuing the libel suits which have been, from time to time, commenced against the TIMES. Mr. FARRELL, the witness who sat upon the steps of BURDELL'S house, in Bond-street, when the murderer happened to look out, it seems, paid ten dollars, on Monday, for the privilege of proceeding no further with the inquiry into the justice of certain comments which we felt it our duty to make upon his testimony at the time it was given. Mr. GARDNER FURNISS, on Saturday, also concluded not to pursue the prosecution he had commenced against us for the publication of Mrs. WOODMAN'S affidavit concerning the relations which had existed between them. We think the parties in both these cases have pursued a judicious and prudent course. It was not at all likely that either of them would ever recover any considerable portion of the very large sums which they claimed for damages to their characters, while it was quite certain that a public trial would only perpetuate the recollection of facts and incidents which might for them just as well be forgotten.

Like most other newspapers, the TIMES has been frequently sued for libels, although in only a single instance have any of these suits been carried to trial. The first prosecution against us was commenced by LOLA MONTEZ, who, with some degree of justice, considered herself aggrieved by our comparing her character with that of certain members of the Common Council during the memorable reign of the "forty thieves." A little reflection, however, led her to the conviction that, if her reputation could not refute so gross an aspersion, a trial would not be likely to improve it, and so the suit was discontinued. General MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD next sued us for having charged him with cruel treatment of convicts in the State Prison; but his counsel proposed to drop the case upon our paying his costs to the amount of $37 50, which we did. The General next prosecuted us for having published certain testimony taken before a Committee of the Legislature, charging him with having used the stone and labor of the State for his own purposes. After long delays and repeated postponements, this suit was tried before a Westchester County Jury, which awarded the General the sum of *six cents* as damages.

This is the only verdict that has ever been recovered against us. Somebody in the northern part of this State, whose name we forget, sued us next; but the complaint was dismissed upon legal defects, and was never renewed. We have two suits still pending—one commenced by General CHAMBERS, former Secretary of Governor CLARK, and the other by Dr. BLAISDELL, who was persuaded by a sagacious legal friend that we had accused him of having murdered Dr. BURDELL. These suits have been dragging on for a long time: why they are not brought to trial we do not understand. We are quite ready to proceed with the inquiry, and to pay whatever damages the private characters of these gentlemen may have sustained at our hands.

The law of libel is undoubtedly essential to the protection of personal character from the abuse of that freedom of the Press which exists in this country. We have never complained of its stringency, nor are we in favor of so changing it as to give impunity to reckless and unprincipled journalism. The power of the Press is so great that it can very well afford to be held, as it should be, to a strict account for the manner in which it is exercised. It may seem a very simple matter to those who know nothing of the watchfulness required in the management of a daily newspaper, to avoid every publication reflecting unfairly or unjustly upon private character;—but those who consider from what diverse quarters, through what manifold channels and by what a variety of hands the contents of a daily journal are collected, will have very little trouble in perceiving how very difficult it is for the Editor so to scan and scrutinize the whole of it as always to avoid such possible injustice. Any fair-minded editor, however, will always be quite as anxious to redress any injury thus inflicted as the suffering party can be to have it done;—and it is upon this readiness to correct what is wrong, and to remedy what is injurious, that persons who feel themselves aggrieved by newspaper publications can rely with far more confidence than upon libel suits, to have their wrongs redressed.

A REMARKABLE THIEF.—There is nothing remarkable in theft, unhappily, nor is it very remarkable that a thief in one case will be a thief in all; but there is a general belief that a stupendous thief, who betrays the trusts reposed in him, who swindles chartered companies of magnificent sums, and swindles the public on a large scale, cannot, or will not, be guilty of low, vulgar robbery, or petty larceny. But we question whether it would be safe even to trust the respectable hand of a Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, or even of a REDPATH in one's pocket of a dark night. It has rarely been the case, however, that a railroad swindler, or a defaulting bank president has been guilty of committing a theft after the manner of a common robber.

We may, therefore, with entire propriety, designate Mr. WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, the Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, a remarkable thief. This person, it will be remembered, stole, or more properly perhaps, embezzled, nearly $250,000 of the funds of his employers; he occupied a rather exalted position in society, belonged to a highly respectable family, and lived in a style of great elegance and luxury. He confessed to having robbed the Eastern Railroad Company of $217,000, but, for some cause or other, either consideration for his family connections or out of respect for the magnitude of his robberies, he was not prosecuted for his crimes. About a twelvemonth ago, however, he was tried in Boston on an indictment for larceny for having robbed the Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company of $7,000. He was convicted but not sentenced. Exceptions having been taken to the rulings of the Court, the case was transferred to a higher tribunal, and pending the decision the culprit has been at large.

Being a thief by nature, as his first dishonest acts had proved, he could not resist the inclination to continue his trade, and took to robbing the mail. His depredations have been very extensive, the mischief he has done has been very great, and the manner of his arrest we have already published an account of. But why should this confessed thief have been permitted to go at large? Why should it have been taken for granted that a man who robbed his employer of 200,000 would not commit other robberies on a smaller scale if he were set at liberty?

It is not long since we read an account of the arrest and conviction for mail robbery of the defaulting cashier of a Massachusetts Bank, and it may be safely assumed in every case, that a dishonest bank or railroad officer who embezzles the money which he was appointed to be the guardian of, will rob in other ways, like any vulgar burglar or pickpocket. The safer way will always be to punish the first offence, and by that means prevent a second one.

The Defence of Lucknow.

The world, after all, is governed very much more by sentiment than by sense. Alternations of buoyancy and despair in the hearts of a handful of financiers suffice to convulse the commercial exchanges of the greatest nations. A popular cry may elect a President in America—a popular song may dethrone a sovereign in Europe. Credulous thousands vote a FERNANDO WOOD into power on the faith of his appeals to their passions. An overwrought community of honest men votes the same man out under the pressure of a righteous indignation against reckless audacity and a high-spirited jealousy of the public honor. As in peace so in war. Great events are great in virtue of their origin in a strong national sentiment, and influential in virtue of their power over the emotions and the hearts of men. Such an event, for instance, of which the consequences will be traced by the future philosopher through many a year to come of Indian and of English history, is the defense of Lucknow by that small band of heroes of whose relief and reinforcement by General HAVELOCK the *Fulton* brings us ampler details than we had yet received.

The Residency at Lucknow was not a fortress in any sense of the word. It was simply a house, a *quasi* palace, with outlying buildings and grounds, defensible only as ancient Sparta was defended by walls of living valour. Within the narrow space of its hastily constructed entrenchments, 500 Englishmen made themselves a garrison to resist the assault of an army thirty thousand strong, masters of the city and of the whole adjoining country in the heart of a great kingdom but recently subjected to the British sway. The kingdom of Oude swarms with small military chieftans, the flower of the semi-feudal Mahommedan aristocracy of India. The army of the dethroned King, sixty thousand in number, was disbanded by Lord DALHOUSIE less than three years ago; and nowhere in India, save in certain parts of Rajpootane and of SCINDIA'S dominions, is the popular feeling so hostile to the English as in Oude.

The one leader of the revolt, MENA SAHIB, commanded in person the besiegers of the Residency, and pushed his attack with all the vigor of a desperate gambler for success or death. Yet for long weeks the five hundred kept their post, literally living upon the supplies which they snatched in constant sorties from the "gates of hell" before them.

In the noon of this fearful trial, they were cheered by the hope of succor. HAVELOCK and his Highlanders were coming victorious from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and resolute to penetrate the bristling barriers of Oude, but almost as soon as this hope rose it died away again. Almost within their sight and reach the expected success gave way, and the lines of their enemy encompassed them afresh. Still they never flinched; and holding out through evil as through good report, they awaited death, if death must come, sword in hand. They were relieved at last, and strengthened now with five times their own number of fresh and fiery comrades, with heavy artillery and with abundant provisions, they keep Lucknow till the coming of that greater armament which was following fast in the footsteps of HAVELOCK and of OUTRAM.

Nothing in military history more stirs the blood than the simple narrative of this great feat of arms—which is less a feat of arms than an assertion of the supremacy of a race and a vindication of the heroism which lives forever in the human soul, to meet and master the sternest emergencies. Its value to the English people, and its effect upon the Hindoo mind, cannot be measured by any political considerations, nor impaired by any series of subsequent events. It outweighs the conquest of a province, and outranks the victories of a great army in the field.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFERY, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock, last evening, from Liverpool Nov. 18. Her dates are the same as those of the *Fulton*. The *Kangaroo* brings 253 passengers. She reports the arrival out of the *Baltic* on the 18th. Same day, passed ship *Alliance* in the Mersey, outward bound.

Academy of Music.

To-night the great Basso, Herr FORMES, makes his second appearance in "Robert le Diable." The first performance of a work of this kind is little more than a full rehearsal. It will be given much better to-night than on Monday, and there will, we are informed, be an almost equal demand for seats. This is as it should be. The performance is one of great excellence.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, the highly esteemed and excellent author-actor, commenced an engagement at this house on Monday evening, on which occasion his version of THACKERAY'S "Vanity Fair" was produced. Mr. BROUGHAM was warmly welcomed by a good audience, and made, as usual, an excellent speech, in which he touched pleasantly on an unpleasant topic—the fever and ague. We can forgive the disease, for it was the means of bringing Mr. BROUGHAM back to his proper home.

Personal.

Among the passengers from Southampton, at this port, by the *Fulton*, yesterday, were Señor BARROS, Brazilian Secretary of State, and Mr. HENRY MASON, bearer of dispatches from the United States Legation at London.

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The Canadian press is merry over the Constitution of the new Cabinet, which, it seems, is composed almost wholly of lawyers. Of the twelve members, eleven are lawyers and one is an auctioneer. According to a theory of the Toronto *Globe*, the function of the solitary auctioneer is "to knock down the whole lot to the highest bidder, when they cannot be disposed of at private sale." The apportionment of offices gives great dissatisfaction.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker—The United States Naval Forces and the Fillibusters—The President's Message, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Governor WALKER left for New-York this morning. He is firm as ever on the Kansas question.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived on the coast of Costa Rica on the 10th of November—so she could not have been watching General WALKER at New-Orleans on the 11th.

The *Saratoga* was still at San Juan at last accounts. Her Commander's dispatches to the Navy Department, mention the rumor that Captain CAUTY, who had been in a critical position on Lake Nicaragua, had captured the town of Tortuga—thus obtaining all needed supplies.

The opinion prevailed in the squadron at Aspinwall, that WALKER would attempt to land at the mouth of the Moir, or Salt Creek, sixty miles from San José.

A report received from Capt. DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, transmits complete surveys of Baker's and Jarves' Islands, of which he has taken possession in the name of the United States. Capt. DAVIS effected a landing without difficulty, but says there is no anchorage. There is a large quantity of substance on the islands capable of being carried off, but he does not consider it to be guano.

Secretary STANTON has indicated no intention to resign. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Not only the President's Message, but the reports of the heads of departments will be supplied to the Press in the principal Atlantic cities, and to newspapers elsewhere, when the reading of the message shall have been commenced in Congress. The same will be previously sent to Postmasters, who will be telegraphed at the proper time with that view. The propriety of such an arrangement is apparent, from the fact that it will avoid telegraphic blunders, and secure correct publication in newspapers distant from the capital at the earliest practicable time. Although the utmost care has been taken to prevent redundant language, the message is unavoidably long, owing to the prominent subjects of Kansas, Utah, Central America, and the currency.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

The Fourth Volume of the Report from the State Department on Foreign Commercial Relations, has appeared. Like the preceding volumes, it is a splendid quarto of some 700 pages, handsomely printed and substantially bound. Indeed, in arrangement and typography, it has never been surpassed in the country, if equaled. An examination of its contents, with a view to criticism, would demand more leisure than I have at command; but the work seems worthy the high encomiums passed on it, not only by the Press and leading statisticians of this, but of other countries, including among the latter, ROUHER, Minister of Commerce in France; while the immense, the appalling labor of the task is evident at a glance. What a contrast do these four vast quartos present to the eight or ten octavo pages of Mr. JEFFERSON on the same subject in 1793; or the 70 pages of Mr. FORSYTH in 1839, or even the 500 pages of Mr. WEBSTER in 1842! What a type of the growth of the country and its commerce!

The only volume of this great work now to come is that in which the Tariffs of all nations are compared with that of the United States. It is now in press, and would have been out at the opening of Congress but for the unusual pressure of work on the public printer. The printing of this Tariff volume, the second of the series, was wisely pretermitted until the changes contemplated in our own and other tariffs had been made; so that we shall now have the rates of 1846 and 1857 in adjacent columns, as well as the very latest tariff changes of Brazil, Russia and all other countries, thus affording us the tariff policy and duties of each commercial nation in the world for several years, instead of for one only, as would have been inevitable had the second volume on "Tariffs" followed the first one on "Digests" last Spring. The value of the volume is, of course, vastly enhanced. The third and fourth volumes are devoted to "Consular Returns" in relation to commercial statistics.

No work has probably ever been issued by the Government more valuable to merchants or to the country generally than this. Congress ordered the printing of some fifteen or twenty thousand copies, giving each Senator from 70 to 80 copies, and to each Representative from 30 to 40. The preparation of the work, as is known, was committed by the late Secretary MARCY to Mr. EDMUND FLAGG, a clerk in the State Department, who entered it with himself, and was detailed to the performance of that duty. The old statesman evinced his usual acumen in the selection. His knowledge of character was intuitive. He might err sometimes in measures, but is said never to have erred in men. Mr. FLAGG was known as the author of a couple of volumes on Venice, and of other works, but had not the least name or experience as a statistician four years ago. S.

Discharge of the Officers of the Steamships Galveston and Opelousas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Captain, pilot and others of the steamship *Galveston*, and also in the case of the first mate, pilot and others of the steamship *Opelousas*. Several persons are yet to be tried.

It is feared that Mr. SANDIDGE, Member of Congress from Fourth District, has been lost on the steamboat *Rainbow*.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The case of DONNELLY was taken up in the Court of Appeals to-day. It will occupy the attention of the Court for two or three days. A decision will be given this term.

Rumors about the Murdered Man, Craddock.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Rumors are current here that Craddock, for whose murder, eighteen months ago, several persons are now under arrest, has been seen in Texas within the last two months.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BOLINA—OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The British schooner *A. Canale*, arrived from Nassau, reports that the ship *Bolina*, from Thomaston for New-Orleans, was lost off Bekry Island on the 12th of November. All her officers and crew were saved.

THE BARK ONTARIO BURNT—CREW SAVED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bark *Ontario* from New-York for Newfoundland, took fire from matches contained in the cargo, on the afternoon of the 26th ult. She was run ashore at White Head about dark. The Captain and crew were saved, but the vessel and her cargo are a total loss.

THE STEAMER ALLEGHANY SUNK—TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The famous steamer *Alleghany*, for New-Orleans, struck yesterday afternoon a snag near Quarantine Island, and immediately sank in seventeen feet of water. One man and one child were drowned. The boat was valued at $25,000—insured at Pittsburg for $15,000.

The Weather and Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

We had a warm, heavy rain here last night. The weather continues quite favorable to the entire resumption of canal navigation.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The mild weather is opening the Welland Canal, and the vessels are getting through. Two of them arrived here this morning, and more are expected to-day. Forty-five vessels, with over 800,000 bushels of wheat, are yet due. No doubt all of them will get through, should the weather continue favorable.

St. Catharines, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Welland Canal is clear of ice from Merrittsville. The down vessels this morning will get out.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Weather mild and cloudy. It has been thawing all day. The canal is open to Tonawanda. Lake navigation is uninterrupted. The heavy rains of the past few days have caused a heavy freshet in the river, resulting in great damage to the shipping.

Schenectady, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The weather here is mild and Spring-like. The Canal is all clear and the boats are numerous and move freely both East and West.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Mr. George Williston, of this city, was instantly killed by the New-York Express train this evening.

The Bank of Hamburg, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bills of the Bank of Hamburg have been refused by the Banks of this city. The cause of this is a disagreement upon the terms of their weekly settlements.

Death of Mrs. James M. French.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Mrs. James M. French, daughter of the late Judge Vanderpool, and sister-in-law of Hon. John Van Buren, died here to-day.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Central Bank, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Central Bank, in this city, suspended specie payments this morning.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived here this morning, and are the guests of T. L. Savage till the sailing of the *Powhatan*, which will take place in about a week.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 1—10 o'clock P. M.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 21, is now fully due here, but has not yet been signaled. The weather to-night is exceedingly wet, and so dark as to deter any steamer from approaching the harbor.

The Southern Steamers.

THE ATLANTA AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The United States steamship *Augusta*, fifty-eight hours from New-York, arrived here this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Distracted Condition of the Republic—A Revolution in Favor of Santa Ana—Probable Downfall of Comonfort.

It was mentioned a few days ago, by Telegraph, that the steamship *Tennessee* had arrived at New-Orleans with twenty-three political exiles from Mexico, and that the country was on the eve of a violent revolution. It appears that the extraordinary powers heretofore published had been granted to the President. They do not differ essentially from those already before our readers. They give him the right to negotiate a loan of $6,000,000, to dispose of the national militia to the number of 20,000 men, and to exercise such other dictatorial powers as the peace of the country may require. The dictatorship is to continue from the 2d inst., date of the extraordinary powers, to the 30th of April next.

These measures, however, seem to have had little effect, and a serious revolution was impending. A correspondent of the *Picayune* writes from Vera Cruz, under date of Nov. 25, as follows:

The pronunciados were every where hovering about the City of Mexico, and my informant had obtained their plan of operations, which had not yet on the 19th. been made public. The new plan of the revolutionists provides for the calling of a Congress or Council of the principal men of the different States, who shall name a Provisional President. The person named may or may not be in the country at the time of the sitting of the Congress. This provision, it is said, is proof positive that Santa Ana is the person designed to succeed Comonfort in case the revolution should be successful.

When in the city of Mexico I was satisfied that the revolutionists could concentrate their strength upon no one but Santa Ana, and since coming aboard this steamer I have learned, through a source worthy of the highest consideration, that Santa Ana is the man. Negotiations have been pending between him and the revolutionists for some time past, and his arrival on the coast of Mexico at any moment would not be a matter of surprise. His coming will be the signal for the downfall of Comonfort, who is said for a month past to have had his trunk ready for leaving the country.

On the 6th, Mejia, who had taken Queretaro by assault, was compelled to retire by the advance of a detachment of national troops from Guanajuato, after levying a contribution of about $19,000 upon the wealthy citizens, and the city is now in the hands of the government.

On the 8th General Portilla, on his return from Vera Cruz, whither he had gone with the specie train, was attacked by a pronunciados, under Trujeque. He concealed his battery till a favorable moment, when he opened upon the enemy and completely routed them, killing and wounding quite a number. This event was followed in Puebla by an attempted rising on the 11th, which was timely discovered by the Governor. The emissaries of the revolutionists were permitted to enter the quarters of the soldiers whom they were to corrupt, when they were seized and five of them shot on the spot.

This occurrence excited a good deal of talk in Mexico while we were there, but as we passed through Puebla, all was quiet. This city is more hostile to Comonfort than any in the Republic, although it is his place of abode. On the 8th, the town of Cuoutla was abandoned by the policemen and soldiers, and disorder reigned supreme in consequence of fears of the approach of Vicario. Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico, has been in a state of siege for a week or two. It is held by General Lambrro, who was reinforced from Mexico a few days since, and has been in hourly expectation of attack. On the 7th, the town of Chietla, 21 leagues south of Puebla, was sacked by a band of 200 partisans. The most active operations were, however, in the south near Cuernavaca. Another engagement had taken place, which resulted this time in the defeat of the pronunciados. Cobos and Moreno were attacked by Echagaray and Negrete, and were driven first from the hacienda of San José, and afterwards from San Gabriel, with considerable loss. At last accounts, these revolutionary leaders, it was thought, were preparing to march against Toluca.

In the *Mexican Extraordinary* of the 19th, also received by the extraordinary express, I find that the pronunciados attempted to enter the city of Matamoras by assault on the 14th. but were repulsed by the small garrison there before reinforcements, which had been sent from Puebla, had arrived, with a loss of 40 killed, 15 wounded and 9 taken prisoners. The government lost one private killed and one officer, and eight privates wounded. In the same paper I find that on the 13th the town of Acatlan, near Puebla, was also attacked by 100 pronunciados, who succeeded in reaching the Plaza, but were eventually repulsed, leaving some of their arms and a few wounded men behind. During the fight a poor woman was killed, which was the only fatal casualty.

On the night of the 5th a revolution was actually contemplated in the capital itself, and the next morning a whole battalion of the National Guard had to be disbanded, while a number of persons were imprisoned, as participants in the rebellion. The negotiation for a loan of five millions, which was going on during the two weeks we were in the capital, had not been concluded, although the most exorbitant interest was offered. The Government is, therefore, without money; and, strange as it may seem, retains power by reason of its own weakness, coupled, it is true, with the want of a leader upon whom the elements of opposition can concentrate. The revolutionists feel convinced that when they are ready for their decisive blow, Comonfort must inevitably fall, and hence they remain content for the present. His political friends, it is said, will not permit him to leave the country; and although he has pursued a policy dictated by almost culpable clemency, it is very doubtful if his life will be spared should he fall.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Moran, editor of the *Mexican Extraordinary*, was incarcerated in the Cuartel de la Ambulancia, for the publication some weeks before of a communication reflecting seriously upon the character and doings of Governor Zamora, of Zacatecas.

Among the exiles brought by the *Tennessee* is General Salas, President of Mexico during the American War, a veteran of 75, who has some 20 wounds on his person. He is one of Santa Ana's most devoted friends. Another exile is Colonel Don Jose Washington, who has taken a conspicuous part in the wars and revolutions of the Republic, and but a short time since protected Colina from pillage by the revolutionists. He came to Mexico at the request of Comonfort, and was instantly thrown into prison, and is now banished without permission to bid adieu to his family. Governor Pacheco, of Guanajuato, is another of the exiles. He has been for two years a prisoner. Antonio Fernandez de Jaurequi, ex-Counselor of State, Augustin Aguilar and Colonel Romero, who are among the exiles, are also men well known in Mexico.

The following is a full list of the exiles brought by the *Tennessee*:

Ex-President Gen. Mariana Salas, Gen. Pacheco, Gen. Agustin Zires, Gen. Gregorio del Callejo, Gen' Francisco Guitian, Col. José Washington, Col. José Zamonino. Capt. Zamonino, D. Agustin Aguilar, Manuel Fernandez de Jauregui, Pedro Tuxdon Fceheahs, Francisco Castillo, Juan Calderon, Ignacio Jurado, Francisco Rosales, Isidro Lavin, Manuel Garcia, Pedro Peña, Lorenzo Bochs, Santiago Aroe, Dionisio Eguia, Diego Madrazo, Francisco Ibarrola.

Dr. Mackay.

At the annual dinner of the St. Andrew Society, on Monday evening, Dr. Mackay, the ballad writer, responded to a complimentary toast in a brief speech, which he flanked with the following song:

THE MEN OF THE NORTH.

Fierce as its sunlight, the East may be proud
Of its gay gaudy hues, and its skies without cloud;
Mild as its breezes, the beautiful West
May smile like the valleys that dimple its breast;
The South may rejoice in the Vine and the Palm,
In its groves where the midnight is sleepy with balm.
Fair though they be,
There's an isle in the sea.
The home of the brave and the boast of the free!
Hear it! ye lands! let our shout echo forth!
The lords of the world are the men of the North.

Cold though our season, and dull though our skies,
There's a might in our arms and a fire in our eyes;
Dauntless and patient—to dare and to do—
Our watchword is "Duty," our maxim is "Through."
Winter and storm only nerve us the more,
And chill not the heart if they creep through the door;
Strong shall we be,
In our isle of the sea,
The home of the brave and the boast of the free—
Firm as the rocks when the storm flashes forth,
We stand in our courage, the men of the North.

Sunbeams that ripen the olive and vine,
In the face of the slave and the coward may shine;
Roses may blossom where Freedom decays,
And wine be a growth of the sun's brightest rays.
Scant though the harvest we reap from the soil,
Yet Virtue and Health are the children of Toil.
Proud let us be
Of our isle of the sea,
The home of the brave and the boast of the free.
Men with true hearts let our fame echo forth:
Oh, these are the fruits that we grow in the North.

Historical Society.—The Historical Society held one of its usual meetings on Tuesday evening, Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, in the Chair.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted. It was unanimously resolved that a course of lectures should be delivered before the Society during the present Winter.

The paper of the evening was read by Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, the subject being "The Battle of Saratoga."

The speaker designated this action as the turning point of the Revolution. He glanced briefly over the grave events that preceded the battle. These circumstances and the history of the details of the conflict are found in all systematic historians. There appeared to be no new view of these transactions which the speaker might be anxious to present and enforce; his language was graphic and occasionally florid. The loss of the British was given as 700 and the loss of the Americans at only 150. Burgoyne's subsequent movements were very distinctly delineated. The number of prisoners surrendered at the capitulation was stated as over seven thousand—among which were several Generals and members of Parliament. Burgoyne returned to England, defended in the Commons the resistance of the colonists and was instrumental in the subsequent approaches to a pacificatory acknowledgment of our national independence. To the success of this battle our Republican nationality might fairly be said to be owing. It destroyed the military prestige of the English.

The speaker concluded thus:

"The stars of the new flag represented the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hands of Orpheus signified harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the edges of the covenanter's banner in Scotland, significant also of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The 13 stripes showed with the stars the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, viz.: the red flags of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denotes daring, and the white, purity.

What eloquence do the stars breathe when their full significance is known. A new constellation! Union! Perpetuity! A covenant against oppression! Justice, equality, subordination, courage and purity.

And where now is not that banner known? Trophied with victories in war and doubly trophied with the victories of peace. It is respected throughout the earth as the flag of the Free.

Then success to the flag of our nation,
May its folds all around us be spread,
It is blazoned with deeds of the valiant,
And sacred with names of the dead.

The stars are the symbol of union,—
May they ever in unity wave,
The white is the emblem of honor,
And the red is the blood of the brave.

Then success to the flag of the nation,
May it sweep o'er the land and the sea,
Oh! wherever its splendor is darting,
That it darted to nought but the free.

Let us keep its bright glories unsullied,
Sustain it on ocean and shore,
Rear it high, a broad beacon of freedom
To the world, until time is no more."

[Loud cheers.]

Rev. Dr. Osgood moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Street. The Secretary produced the originals of the Gates and Burgoyne capitulation correspondence, which was curiously scanned by several members. The vote of thanks being carried, the Society adjourned.

Ship News.

By letter to Elwood Walter.

Key West, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

The brigs *E. Remington* and *Iris* sailed this morning. The *E. B.* has made no repairs except a new rudder; the salvage and expenses amount to $7,918. The schooner *Louisa Newcomb* came into this port on the 22d, totally dismasted. The bark *Truman*, bound to Gibraltar, came in to clean bottom. The brig *Iris* came in collision with the bark *Truman*, on the 23d, which broke the brig's foreyard, and bark's foretopsail and mast.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The ship *Janet Henderson*, arrived to-day from Liverpool, reports having had very bad weather on the English Coast, sprung a leak and had to throw overboard part of her cargo. The amount thrown over is not over 400 sacks of salt.

Coroner's Inquests.

Suicide in a Lager-bier Saloon.—A young man named Kern, who for two months past has been a partner with Adam Bub, in the restaurant corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, committed suicide Monday night by inhaling the fumes of charcoal. After all the persons had left for the night, Kern closed the place at the usual hour and went deliberately to work to put an end to his existence. He was accustomed to sleep in the basement, in a little room in the rear of the bar, but instead of retiring to bed, in his usual place, he appears to have removed the quilt and pillow from his cot and placed them upon a box in the back part of the large brick safe. Having taken off his coat, and tied a white handkerchief around his head, he placed a furnace of burning charcoal inside, at the right-hand corner, and closed the outside iron and inside wooden door. Reclining upon the rude cot he had prepared, he must soon have expired without pain. Miss Vochtman, the sister of Mrs. Beb, on coming to the place yesterday morning found it closed, and after various ineffectual efforts to get in, called to her assistance Policemen Robinson and Andrew Watt, who finally succeeded in entering the place. As they went in their attention was immediately attracted by the following words chalked upon the outside of the iron door:

"*You may find me in here.*"

Upon opening the doors of the safe Kern was found lying upon the box as described, and dead. Miss Vochtman says he has frequently threatened of late to put an end to his existence on account of business being so poor. He was not an intemperate man, though he did indulge occasionally in a glass of brandy. He was from the neighborhood of Frankfort. Coroner Perry was notified and held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body when a verdict was given in accordance with the facts stated above. The deceased was 24 years of age, and unmarried. His relatives took charge of the remains for interment.

Suicide of a Vagrant.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at Blackwell's Island, on the body of a vagrant named Wm. Murphy, who committed suicide on Monday night by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. The deceased was found dead in the morning in his cell. A verdict was rendered of "Suicide." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

Fatal Fall from a Carriage.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 12 Amity-place, on the body of Bernard Cunningham, a coachman, who died from concussion of the brain, caused by falling from his carriage. The evidence showed that the deceased was driving, on the 14th ult., through Third-avenue, when his horses took fright and ran away, smashing the carriage against a lamp-post and throwing him head-foremost to the pavement. A verdict was given accordingly.

The Arrest of Tuckerman for Robbing the Mails.

From the Boston Traveller, Tuesday.

The announcement by telegraph from Springfield, yesterday afternoon, that Wm. S. Tuckerman, who, as treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, defrauded that Corporation out of about a quarter of a million of dollars, was in jail in New-Haven for mail robbery, took the community somewhat by surprise. It was but a few days ago that the exceptions to his conviction in the Municipal Court on the charge of embezzlement, were argued, Hon. Rufus Choate appearing in his behalf. It was anticipated that the Supreme Court would in a few weeks give a decision in the case, which would either throw out the testimony of his confessions, thus giving him the chance of a new trial, or confirm the ruling of the Court below, which would render him liable to a sentence of confinement in the State Prison.

For a number of months back, the Post-Office Department has been cognizant of a systematic robbery of the mails. They were generally distant mails, such as New-Orleans, Galveston, Chicago, &c., which rendered the task of detection extremely difficult. About the 14th of November a Philadelphia mail was robbed of a large amount of notes and drafts, and probably money also. Within a day or two, it has been announced that the mail from Cuba for the State of Maine, by the steamer of the 15th instant, containing about 500 letters, and which had been duly forwarded from New-York, was not to be found, it having been abstracted on the route between New-York and Boston. It is also stated that the mail which left Boston on Sunday, the 22d of November, by the New-Haven mail route, containing a large amount of drafts and letters from Maine and this City, was also abstracted, together with, it is supposed, a considerable amount of money, how large is not known.

For some time the well-known special mail agent, Mr. Holbrook, has been upon the track of the robber, gradually narrowing the field of his operations, until at last, according to a telegraphic dispatch received from him, he has pounced upon the culprit, against whom he says the proof is positive, added to which, according to the account from Springfield, is his own confession.

It appears that the suspicions of the post-office officials have been turned to Mr. Tuckerman for several weeks or more, and that, in consequence, he has been closely watched. It was found that he was in the habit of going to and from New-York in the New-Haven mail trains, especially on Sunday night, when no mail agent accompanied the bags. He has—if the accusations against him are correct—committed his depredations once too often, and was caught in the toils. Mr. Tuckerman will be examined at New-Haven to-day, when a full development of all the facts in the case will probably be made. If the statements in regard to the extent of the robberies are correct, and can be brought home to Mr. Tuckerman, he will be liable to a life sentence of imprisonment.

In addition we learn that Mr. Tuckerman took passage on board the night train from New-York on Sunday evening. Mr. Holbrook was also a passenger, with a police officer. Mr. Tuckerman was seen to go into the baggage-car, take a bag from the heap, place it in his trunk and lock it up. For some reason, however, probably from a suspicion that he had been watched, he unlocked the trunk again, took out the bag and threw it back. Immediately afterwards he was in the custody of Mr. Holbrook.

Sudden Death of an Editor.

From the Day Book, Dec. 1.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Nathaniel R Stimson, the proprietor of this paper. Mr. Stimson had been in failing health for a year or more past, suffering with disease of the heart. At times he has been completely unfit for business, and upon several occasions entirely prostrated by sudden attacks of faintness and exhaustion. His friends had long feared he would not survive some of these severe assaults. Yesterday he left the office for his home, at Cypress Hill, Long Island, at 3½ P. M., in about his usual state of health. He had scarcely got on the cars of the Long Island Railroad, at Brooklyn, when he was taken with one of his usual attacks of faintness and suffocation, and although every effort was made to restore him to consciousness all attempts were unavailing, and he breathed his last within 20 minutes from the time he was first attacked.

Mr. Stimson was forty-two years old. He was born in Greene County, in this State, and came, like hundreds of others, to this City in early life to work his way to fame and fortune. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits, but opportunity offering, he went into the newspaper business, taking charge of the *Day Book* at the time Dr. Bacon left it. Since that time it has had his undivided energies and constant attention. No man ever worked harder in the newspaper line. No discouragement baffled, no bad luck dismayed him. His energies were almost superhuman, and when there seemed no way of escape, when everything combined against him, he rose superior to all his difficulties, and worked his way out of the labyrinth of perplexities which surrounded him.

As an editor he was plain, direct and positive. He never equivocated or hesitated. He was cordial in his friendships and severe in his antipathies. His opponents always knew where to find him. No man was more devoted to his family, and surely none was more honored or respected in private life. The home circle is the spot where this calamity falls with its most crushing weight. There he was the centre—the all. A wife and four children are left to mourn his untimely death. Struck down in the very noontide of life, this dispensation of Providence is really a calamity of no ordinary occurrence. Many will feel his loss, but most of all those who were in the habit of watching his footsteps with the affection of a husband and a father.

City Taxes.

Amount received by Wilson Small, Receive of Taxes, on

Nov. 23	$160,004 55	Nov. 27	$322,446 44
Nov. 24	271,221 77	Nov. 28	697,110 16
Nov. 25	232,212 00	Nov. 30	725,187 6
			$2,408,182 5

Fire in Fifty-fourth-street.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in the three-story frame building in Fifty-fourth-street near Seventh-Avenue, consuming the building entirely. Mr. Sullivan owned the building, and his loss is about $300, which is covered by insurance. Wm. White occupied the house and sustained a total loss of his furniture, on which there was no insurance. Some difficulty is reported to have existed between the owner and occupant of the building, and it is alleged that owing to the bad feeling the place was set on fire.

As Engine Company No. 15 was going to the fire, Henry Agner, a lad 17 years of age, was accidentally run over and his left arm and left leg both broken. The injured lad was taken to the City Hospital.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Company has been formed in Philadelphia, called the American Emigration Land Company, for the purpose of inducing emigration to Virginia, for agricultural purposes. The land owned by the Company is situated in Bath County, Va., and during the present season a large number of families have left this city for the settlement, the last party on Wednesday last, *via* the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. The object of the Company is to purchase large tracts of land in any of the States, presenting facilities for settlement by sea, river or railroad, and selling farms for cash or long credits.

Several persons have recently died at Norwich, Conn., it was feared from lead poison, taken into the system with the water supplied from "Kenney's Acqueduct." The Norwich *Courier* says the worst fears are confirmed. A quantity of this water was lately sent to Dr. James R. Chilton, chemist, New-York, for analysis. He states that it contains lead in solution, in the proportion, as near as he can estimate, of four grains of lead to one gallon of water. The water thus tested was drawn from the supply-pipe which has supplied for years the family of Dea. Charles Lee.

The San Francisco *Herald* urges strongly the immediate erection of Arizona into a Territory, with the appointment of Lieut. Mowry as Governor. Lieut. Mowry has resided for some time in Arizona, is fully acquainted with its great resources, and has done all in his power to further their development. Should the Federal Government determine to create a new Territory out of that valuable mineral region known as Arizona, we are satisfied that the claims of Lieut. Mowry will not be overlooked.

The officers of the steamers *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, between which vessels the recent fatal collision occurred, have been indicted for manslaughter by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court sitting at New-Orleans. Their names are: Jeremiah Smith, J. Tucker and Burgess, of the *Galveston*; and A. Van Horne Ellis, Thos. Bencker, J. W. Jewell, John R. Young and J. W. Brown, of the *Opelousas*.

Henry E. Chamberlin, who fled from Stafford, Conn., in August last, with suspicions resting upon him of having murdered his first-born infant child, returned to that place on Thursday, and was arrested on the warrant issued at the time of his flight. He is held for examination. It is understood that he professes to be able to produce the child alive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Manes—Allen.—At Gowanus, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, Garrett Manes to Beatrice, eldest daughter of Francis P. Allen, all of Gowanus.

DIED.

Vowell.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 28, Margareta Vowell, wife of Dr. J. D. Vowell, of Washington, Penn., and daughter of the late Stewart Brown, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.

Donaldson.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, James Donaldson, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Monroe st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

Thurber.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, of convulsions, Wesley Hubbell, infant son of G. W. and Mary A. Thurber, aged 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 155 Rivington-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ernst.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mary E., wife of Louis Ernst.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Jollie.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, Edward Everett, only son of Edward and Frances A. Jollie, aged 1 year and 19 days.

His remains were taken to Taunton, Mass., for interment.

Scofield.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of his son, Wm H. Scofield, Jesse Scofield, of Walden, Orange Co., and formerly of this City, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Orange County for interment, and the funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, at Walden, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P M.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. Matilda Wilmot will be attended on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, H. Keyser, No. 160 West 22d st. Relatives and friends are desired to attend without further notice.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
NO RETAIL PRICES!!
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Mandrils, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Shelf Brass Goods, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's Cabinet Locks, Safe Padlocks of all sizes, Extra Safe Night Latches, Chain Bolts, and Safe Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.

All work warranted, *no extra charges*; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.

JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where

IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
"LUCY TEMPLE, CHARLOTTE'S DAUGHTER."

The highly gratifying success which attended the publication of "CHARLOTTE TEMPLE" in THE NEW-YORKER, has induced the proprietor to follow it in this week's issue with "LUCY TEMPLE, CHARLOTTE'S DAUGHTER," by Mrs. ROWSON, author of "Charlotte Temple." Beautifully illustrated. NOW READY. To be had of all news dealers. Four cents a copy.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1857.

Charles Mackay, Esq.

Dear Sir: It would be a matter of much gratification to many of our citizens to be allowed the privilege of hearing the course of lectures on the "National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland," recently delivered with so much acceptance in Boston, and if your engagements will allow, to request that you will assign a period for their delivery.

Your obedient servants,

JOHN W. FRANCIS, FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN BIGELOW, B. J. LOSSING,
WM. YOUNG, SAM'L B. RUGGLES,
ISAAC FERRIS, ERASTUS BROOKS,
ADAM NORRIE, CH. S. EDWARDS,
W. C. PICKERSGILL, RICHARD IRVIN,
EDWARD BALDWIN, M. H. GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW, HENRY G. DeFOREST
CHAS. P. DALY, E. M. ARCHIBALD,
JOHN H GOURLIE, H B. M. Consul, N. Y.

In compliance with the above flattering invitation Mr. Mackay has the pleasure to announce that by arrangement with the Merchants and Clerks Library Association, he will deliver the lectures referred to both in New-York and Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10.
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P M.

Tickets for a single admission to the Course.........$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentlemen.. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture.............. 50

For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st.
C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway.
GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st.
WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway.
T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and Fourth-st.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.
O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st

PROFITABLE READING.

Macaulay's History of England, Irving's Life of Washington and DAILEY'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. During this pinching times we advise our housekeeping readers to study the latter.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

And don't buy a dollar's worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures or Silver-plated Ware until you have seen DAILEY'S prices. Cast your eye over some articles in their show-windows, and be sure to read their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising Firemens', Grocers', Arctic, Republic, Metropolitan and other desirable Insurance Stocks; also, Chatham, Tradesmens' and Leather Manufacturers Bank Stock. American and Foreign Iron Pavement Company, New-York and Virginia Steamship Company and other Securities. Regular sales WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Business Paper sold at auction.

LOST CHECK ON THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—A check for eight hundred and fifty dollars, ($850,) drawn by Israel Sheldon, dated Dec. 1, 1857, indorsed "credit account Geo. B. Satterlee," and certified having been lost, the payment of same has been stopped, and all parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning the said check to GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this Office.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

The whole of the immense Stock of DRY GOODS at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST., is now rapidly selling off as previously announced,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, FOR CASH.
The Stock comprises a large assortment of
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
And DE LAINES,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the Yard or Piece,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
LACE and MUSLINS DRAPERIES,
In Sets and by the Yard,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
The LINEN DEPARTMENT is replete with a variety of the best Fabrics, and consists of
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASINGS, &c., &c.

The above is not one of the fictions emanating from a designing Jobbing-House, to effect a sale at retail of their shop-worn accumulations of years, but a *bona fide* sale, to close the business of an unfortunate retail merchant.

CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.

Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under out own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DOMESTIC GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Bleached and unbleached muslins, cotton flannels, drillings, bed ticking, cotton duck, domestic ginghams, jeans prints, &c., &c., &c.
Also, SUPERIOR SHAKER FLANNELS,
10 cases, just received, retailed at 2s. 9d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN FAMILY LINENS,
Of every description, including linen sheetings and shirtings, diapers, napkins, table damasks, pillow-case linens, doilies, &c., &c., &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
To this stock, which we are now offering at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
Madeup in the best and most approved manner
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL,
Of Fancy and Black Cloth, Velvet, Plush, &c., &c.,
AT COST OF MANUFACTURE,
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOOL PLAIDS AND DRESS GOODS.
A full and fashionable assortment,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS,
Long and square, in every variety, including all the new styles,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS
AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning,
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
473 Broadway. 473

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices,
Point d'Alencon.
Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for cash by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

SHAWLS' SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors.
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just purchased at extraordinary low rates, for cash,
4,000 Embroidered Collars of superior work, and can sell them at half the usual price.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED SETS, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
PANIC PRICES.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
10,000 yards Rich Plaid Silks,
at 37½ Cents per Yard.
Invoice cost 95 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Black Silks, Silk-velvet De Laines Muslins, Prints, Linens, Flannels, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FANCY BONNET GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, all colors also Ribbons, Feathers and other millinery goods Wholesale and Retail, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
PANIC PRICES,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
20,000 RICH PLAID SILKS,
At 56 cents per yard.
Invoice cost $1 15 per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
PANIC PRICES,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
800 Patterns Bayadere Silks, (extra rich,)
At $6 50 per Dress.
Invoice cost $12.
CHAS. HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
We offer the whole of our unequaled stock of French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Pressed Table-glass Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery at about
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
The assortment embraces amongst other things:
30 Gilt Band French China Dinner sets, worth.........$70, at $42 00
20 Gilt Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.........80, at 45 00
20 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets worth.........150, at 75 00
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.........200, at 100 00
6 Gilt and Colored French China Tea sets, worth.........28, at 15 00
300 Gilt Band French China Tea sets, worth 12, at 6 45
100 Gilt and Colored French China Tea sets, worth.........18, at 10 25
50 Gilt and Colored French China Tea sets, worth.........25, at 13 00
500 Dozen French China Dinner Plates,...... at 1 95
1,000 French China Covered Vegetable Dishes, each......... at 79
350 French China Soup Tureens, each........ at 2 25
500 French China High Fruit Baskets each at 65
1,000 Dozen English Ironstone Dinner-Plates at 95
500 Dozen English Ironstone Soup-Plates.... at 95
500 English Ironstone Covered Vegetable Dishes......... at 50
100 English Ironstone Dinner Sets, 154 pieces at 16 00
500 Silver Plated Casters, 6 Cut Bottles...... at 4 50
300 Silver-Plated Cake Baskets......... at 5 00
100 Silver-Plated Coffee Urns......... at 16 00
50 Silver-Plated Tea-Kettles......... at 10 00
300 Dozen Silver-Plated Teaspoons......... at 1 25
200 Dozen Silver-Plated Table-spoons......... at 3 50
200 Dozen Silver-Plated Table-Forks......... at 3 75
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

50,000 DOZENS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
FOR CASH.
That portion of the above stock adapted only for
WINTER USE,
will be offered to
CASH BUYERS
during the next
TWO MONTHS,
at prices far below anything heretofore offered in this market for goods of equal value.
STRANGERS to this stock will profit themselves by examining an assortment of WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES, seldom seen in this COUNTRY except by those who have for years looked to us for their supply.
CLAPP, KENT & BECKLEY,
Nos. 91 and 93 Chambers-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
PANIC PRICES,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
10,000 yards Black Brocade Silks,
At 75 cents per yard.
Invoice cost, $1 10 per yard.
CHARLES HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL
OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS
AT AUCTION PRICES,
In the Auction Salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrell,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and Lap Robes in profusion; also, a choice assortment of Children's Furs in every variety.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
PANIC PRICES,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
1,000 Patterns Bayadere Silks, (12 yards,)
At $4 50 per Dress.
Invoice cost $9 50 per Dress.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

NEW SILKS.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
$65,000 WORTH OF RICH SILKS
ON CONSIGNMENT
Must be sold within thirty days,
REGARDLESS OF COST
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a further reduction in the price of the above goods, and would call the attention of ladies to the opportunity they now have of making selection from the largest assortment of new and desirable goods to be had in the City, and at prices far below anything yet offered.
OUR REGULAR STOCK AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have made large additions to their stock of
CHEAP EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
at 30 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemmed stitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen.
Our entire stock of Laces and Embroideries have been marked down greatly below cost price.
No. 729 Broadway, near Waverley-place.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Sentiments of the Southern Press—Position of the Administration.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

I am able to give you the information that Secretary STANTON has *recalled his resignation*. He alleges that in consequence of the pressure of the newspaper attacks upon himself as well as WALKER he is determined to abide the action of the Administration, hoping against hope for a vindication in that quarter.

I also have the authority, in the statement of a gentleman immediately connected with Gov. WALKER, to charge that, notwithstanding the impression he had created with Southern men that he would sustain the Convention, he was at particular pains, on the eve of his leaving the Territory, to advise the Free-Soilers not to vote upon the issue submitted to them. I repeat, that I have the most direct and positive authority for charging upon Gov. WALKER this inflammatory counsel and this audacious interference with the free agency and free decision of the people.

The Kansas question has assumed a phase of the last importance. Those unfortunate politicians in the South who have committed themselves to the support of Governor WALKER, and to sustaining his proposition that the Constitution should be submitted to the people, will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament, *now that it is determined that the Constitution shall not be submitted, and the Administration has resolved to sustain the action of the Convention in this respect.* Their ingenuity will be sorely taxed to clear themselves of the dilemma in which they are placed, wherein they must choose either to abandon WALKER and stultify themselves, or must try the vexatious alternative of maintaining an opposition not only to Democratic doctrine and precedent, but to the clearly defined position which the Administration has now taken with regard to the Convention and its acts. The Southern sympathisers with Governor WALKER must either wholly abandon their position, or, if resolved upon consistency, they must adhere to him in opposition to the action of the Convention, and risk a rupture with the Administration and the Constitutional party of the South. It is a trying predicament surely; but it might have been foreseen. When such over-zealous politicians as Gov. WISE and the Editor of the *Enquirer* committed themselves to sustaining Gov. WALKER in his absurd propositions of a Kansas policy, they might have foreseen the probability of such a combination carrying them by easy stages over to the enemy, or, at least, to a decided position of hostility towards the Administration and the constitutional Democracy of the South. They assumed a risk which has resulted unfavorably, and placed them in a dilemma from which it is hoped that they may recover themselves with honor, although they cannot without disaster, in publicly abandoning their unworthy favorite.

Gen. LANE, and other leading politicians from the Pacific side, express the opinion that the Slavery provision in the Oregon Constitution will be voted down by a small majority. It is not improbable, however, that the Legislature may act with reference to a future introduction of Slavery into the State. By the way, Gen. LANE has expressed himself as a zealous advocate of the propriety and constitutionality of the action of the Kansas Convention, and condemns the policy and acts of Gov. WALKER in very decided terms.

GOVERNOR WALKER DENOUNCED AS AN ABOLITIONIST.

From the Mobile Mercury.

We believe we may announce to-day, without fear of being contradicted to-morrow, that Gov. WALKER has triumphed, at last, in his Free-Soil scheme in Kansas—that the Slavery clause in the Constitution *will be*, after all, submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and to the *whole* people, too, without regard to place of nativity or time of residence!

Now, as it is conceded by all, we believe, that such a vote must result in favor of the abolitionists, the country is at length placed in a position to do full justice to the services which JAMES BUCHANAN and ROBERT J. WALKER, with the aid of the *National* Democratic Party machinery, have been rendering to the *South!* Now Southern Democrats may open their eyes and see for themselves the beautiful work that has been accomplished for them by that great patriot and wonderful friend of Southern rights—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Walker's Reliance for Success in his New Invasion of Nicaragua.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

We are assured that in returning to Nicaragua with the view of regaining his ascendency, General WALKER did not rely so much upon the strength and efficiency of the force which accompanied him, as *upon the support of a powerful party in that country.* A portion of the Nicaraguan population preferred all along his administration of the Government to the anarchy and misrule which had prevailed for thirty years previous, and to the chances of falling a prey to the ambition of their neighbors; and since the exodus of the North Americans, events have occurred which have greatly increased the numbers of that party and its strength of purpose. From the day of the evacuation of Rivas the condition of Nicaragua has rapidly and steadily grown worse, the statements of the Costa Rican press to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are satisfied that it is so, from events which have occurred there within the last three months. If private letters, written with no view to political effect, may be relied upon, the people of Nicaragua, under their present rulers, are suffering a more intolerable tyranny and a greater insecurity of life and property than at any former period of their history. The natives who favored, or were suspected of having favored the Walker Government, have been persecuted with the most rancorous severity, and punished, in some cases, with imprisonment or labor in chain-gangs, and in others with death. Soldiers are quartered all over the country, to be supported by forced contributions upon the inhabitants, over whom a strict surveillance is maintained; the slightest offence, in speech or action, against the ruling powers being visited with immediate and severe punishment.

Under this State of things, there can be but little doubt that *Walker's return will be hailed with joy by a large party of the native Nicaraguans, and that his calculations upon their active assistance and coöperation will be realized.* If he had not been pretty well assured that this would be the case, it would certainly have been *the veriest madness to cast himself again among his enemies with only a few hundred men.* The statement made recently in Washington, that a union of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua would probably soon be accomplished, has nothing in reason or common sense to support it. The ill-feeling and rivalry which have always existed between them has been greatly increased since WALKER'S withdrawal by the arrogant pretensions and forcible usurpations of the former, and any union between them, except one effected by violence, is impossible, for other reasons.

It is doubtful indeed whether any considerable party in Nicaragua would advocate an alliance of this kind, and certainly the masses would never consent to a measure which would place them entirely under the political control of their more powerful neighbor. For this reason alone a *fusion* of the two States is out of the question, and since the seizure of the San Juan River by Costa Rica, and the movement against Fort San Carlos, an open war between them has seemed far more probable than an anti-fillibuster alliance.

It is unquestionable, we think, that Walker's chances of success depend greatly, if not altogether, upon the disposition of the people of Nicaragua towards him. When he sailed, he was well enough acquainted with the condition of things there and the obstacles before him, not to indulge the preposterous idea of entering the county with less than five hundred men, and making a conquest of it against the will of its inhabitants and the combined forces of Costa Rica, Guatemala and perhaps San Salvador and Honduras. With the active support of the people of Nicaragua, however, he can defy them all. Apart from other considerations, that support will relieve him from the odium of fillibusterism and justify his course in the eyes of the world. His success would be rendered certain by it, for upon no pretext could his supply of men and munitions of war drawn from the United States, be then interfered with, and it is quite probable that his government would be established without any strenuous opposition.

Whether he will receive that support, and how the people of that unfortunate country are disposed towards him, remain to be seen. One of the letters to which we alluded above, states that thousands ardently desire his return, and the restoration of his government, as the surest guarantee of security to property and to personal rights; that this feeling was shared by many of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Granada and Leon, and expressed the conviction that the cause of Nicaraguan regeneration had never so many friends at any former period. We shall see.

Minnesota.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Colonel GEORGE BARSTOW has arrived in this City from the Northern part of Minnesota, and reports that the grasshoppers, or locusts, which made such ravages in the wheat fields the past season, departed in August without depositing their eggs, and no apprehension is felt about their return; that the Indians, now mostly removed to the outskirts of the Territory, are peaceable; and that the farmers, hopeful and joyful, are preparing to sow large quantities of wheat the ensuing Spring. This report from Colonel BARSTOW will tend to quiet the alarm that has been felt among the people of the Eastern States who have friends settled in Minnesota.

P. P.

GOV. MCWILLIE'S ADVICE.—Gov. MCWILLIE has been inaugurated Governor of Mississippi, and favors the public with a violent inaugural message. He believes there is a set purpose in the North among the chiefs and leaders of Abolitionism, to overthrow the social organization of the South by means of their power in the Federal Government; and he urges the South to be prepared to resist it at all costs and in every contingency. He holds that our institutions have sufficient paper guarantees in the constitution of the United States and the decisions of the courts, and takes the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as a final and satisfactory exposition of the law, by which all parties must abide. But constitutions do not bind fanatics, usurpers or tyrants, and to be secure in their rights the South ought to be prepared to rely upon their own physical force, in order to oppose an effectual resistance.

MARKET REPORTS

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday—9,820 bbls. Flour, 21,271 bush. and 190 bags Wheat, 868 bags Oats, 3,636 pkgs. Provisions, and 539 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Inactive and languid. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c. Stock in first hands to-day,—117,968 pkgs., including 104,922 bags Rio, 7,120 pkgs. Java; 4,975 bags Maracaibo; 580 Ceylon and 371 Laguayra. Stock of all kinds in first hands Dec. 1, 1856: 82,409 pkgs. Stock of Coffee in Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 42,365 bags in 1857, against 17,400 bags in 1856. The movements in Coffee at Philadelphia during November, were: Total imports, 12,523 bags. Total sales of Rio, 14,867 bags, chiefly by auction, at prices ranging from 8⅜c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Coffee in Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1857, about 60,000 bags.

COTTON—Continues in request at uniform rates, including middling Upland at 11½c.; do. Gulf, at 12c.; and other grades at proportionate quotations ℔ ℔.

FISH—The market continues quiet and depressed, for all descriptions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered and purchase, at, however, easier prices. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 75@$4 85
Extra State	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 35@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 75

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 80@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales 800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker, but is decidedly cheaper. Sales 56,000 bushels, including red Western, club, at $1@$1 03; do. Spring at 95c.@$1; fair to prime white Southern, at $1 40@$1 50, and prime red Southern at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce, quiet and nominal at 90c. for mixed Western; 92c. for yellow do.; 90c.@92c. for yellow Southern and 91c.@93c. for white Southern ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt are essentially unaltered. Oats continue in limited demand and depressed, at 46c.@50c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 35c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—During the week ending to-day Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of Loose and Salt Hay have been light. The demand has been pretty brisk, and prices have favored sellers. We quote Bale Hay at 60c.@75c. for common to choice; Loose Hay at 60c.@75c. for inferior to prime, and Salt Hay at 30c.@40c. ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw has been sparingly offered, and purchased at rather firmer rates, including Bale at 50c.@62½c. ℔ 100 ℔s. and Bundle at $2@$4 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Boston, during the week ending with Nov. 30, Hay was dull, and but moderate sales were made at $11@$13 cash, ℔ ton. In Baltimore, Nov. 30, Hay was scarce and in good demand, selling readily at $14@$18 ℔ ton for Bale, and $14@$16 for Loose. Straw was in fair request, and selling pretty freely, at $17 ℔ ton for Rye, and $9@$12 for Wheat and Oat. In Richmond, Nov. 28, Hay was inactive, including Northern Bale at 87½c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston during the week ending Nov. 28, there was no North River Hay received, but 700 bales Eastern arrived. The only sale reported was one of 250 bales Eastern, to arrive, at 95c. ℔ cwt. The last sale of North River was at 85c. In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, Hay was plenty, but the demand very same, and the sales were light at $1 for Northern, and $1 25@$1 37½ for Eastern, ℔ 100 ℔s, from store. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov. 24, Hay was inactive, with sales of only 300 bales Eastern at $17 50, and 150 bales Western at $19 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Are quiet at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@8c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 83c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand appears quite limited and prices tend downwards. Porto Rico 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Dec. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba Muscovado	1,301	—	4,252	5,131
Cuba. Clayed	333	—	1,795	—
New-Orleans	—	60	—	560
Porto Rico	882	—	2,323	—
Total	2,516	60	8,370	5,691

NAVAL STORES—All kinds are quiet, yet quoted steady.

OILS—Unchanged in demand and value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $18 for Mess, and $16@$16 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 4,359 bbls. Dec. 1, 1857; 10,109 bbls. Nov. 1, 1857, and 6,390 bbls. Dec. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 9½c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Smoked Bacon 12c. ℔ ℔. Lard appears heavy and declining. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls., fair to prime, at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 170 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$14 75, for extra do.; $9@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$21 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards—27,095 tcs. and bbls Dec 1, 1857; 9,085 tcs. and bbls. Nov. 1, 1857, and 10,228 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1856. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@9c., for common to prime, ℔ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1857:

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK. NEW YORK YARDS. L.	G.	L.	T.	BR'K'N YDS. W.	P.	Total	NEW PORK. NEW YORK YARDS. L.	G.	L.	T.	BR'K'N YDS. W.	P.	Total	Total Old and New	Last Month	This Date Last Year
Clear	5	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	20	1943	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flank	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	78	....	....	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps	20	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	6	4	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	120	3	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unaluspected	75	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	324	1069	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUALITIES.	OLD BEEF. L.	G.	L.	T.	W.	P.	Total	NEW BEEF. L.	G.	L.	T.	W.	P.	Total			
City Mess	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Prime	5	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repacked Mess	960	34	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repacked Chicago Mess	....	71	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	28	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse	30	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tierces Prime Mess	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Mess	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Prime	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected Tierces	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected Barrels	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales have been made since our last of 100 tcs., fair to prime, at $3 25@$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, the Rice market was quite dull. The movements embraced: Receipts, 174 casks clean, and 40,964 bushels rough; sales, 265 casks clean at $3 ℔ 100 ℔s.; exports 273 casks, including 103 casks to New-York.

SUGARS—Quiet at former prices. Sales 350 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5c.@6¼c., with 1,500 bags Siam on terms not disclosed. Messrs. POND & SAGE report that: "With a fair demand for hogshead Sugar prices have further declined say ⅜ ℔ cent. since Nov. 16. The advices received to-day from England and New-Orleans—from the former of the large advance of four shillings sterling, and from the latter the injury to the present crop there, from severe frost—have given to some of our holders more confidence to hold their stock for an advance here. Boxes—Market quiet."

Prices Current in New-York Dec. 1, 1857.

Muscovado—Hhds.		Havana—Boxes.	
Inferior	4½@4¾	Nos. 6 to 10	5¾@6
Common	5 @5¾	Nos. 11 to 14	6½@7
Fair	5¾@6¾	Nos. 15 to 16	7¼@7¾
Good	6¾@7	Nos. 17 to 18	8 @8¼
Prime	7¼@7¾	Nos. 19 to 20	8¾@9¾
Choice	7¾@8	Melado	2¾@5¾

Stock of Sugar in New-York Dec. 1.

	185-. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Cuba	11,403	—	10,856	14,320	—	15,348
Demerara	167	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	9,000	—	—	—	—
N. Orleans	81	—	—	—	—	—
Porto Rico	3,308	—	—	3,760	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	—	7,500	—
St. Croix	—	—	—	260	—	—
Melado	—	—	—	8,182	—	—
Totals	14,959	9,000	10,856	26,522	7,500	15,348

Stock of Sugars in Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1857, about 3,200 hhds.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 ℔s prime at 10c., cash, ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair. Prices are firm. Sales since Friday: 117 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia at 8c.@17c.: 35 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@28c.; with 82 bales Havana and 290 bales Cuba on private terms. Mr. M. RADER, broker, reports that during November, "there was more activity in this particular branch of business, and if prices even rule low, it shows signs of a revival, which in time must breed a better feeling. The stock of Havana has been largely reduced by sales of 800 bales for consumption, 1,000 bales export, and the exportation of about 2,000 bales for shippers' account. The greater part of Cuba reported in the sales were reshipped to Germany for owners' account. 190 bales Cienfuegos, old crop, and 244 bales Yara were disposed of to the home trade at private terms. Of Domestic Leaf, chiefly Kentucky, considerable sales have been made, and prices for better grades are very firm, the reduction of fine grades being scarcely 1c.@1½c. ℔ ℔ from the highest point of last Summer. Medium and ordinary, of which we have ample stocks, are considerably lower, and quote Lugs at 7c.@8½c.; medium and good, 9c.@13c.; fine to select, 15c.@17½c. Fine grades of Seed Leaf Tobacco command full prices, but the prices for medium and ordinary are nominal. Florida Tobacco finds no buyers at present." The following is a statement of the business in Domestic Tobacco during November, at the New-York Inspection Warehouse:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total hhds.
Stock Nov. 1, 1857	5,697	480	—	6,177
Received since	105	23	—	128
Total	5,802	503	—	6,305
Delivered since	921	210	—	1,131
Stock Dec. 1, 1857	4,881	293	—	5,174
Stock same time 1856	6,123	185	2	6,310

We also add a statement of the movements in Spanish Tobacco, during November:

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Sagua. bales.	Yara. bales.	Cien'gos. bales.
Stock to Nov, 1, 1857	6,485	4,855	79	2,827	190
Received since	394	....	....	....	605
Total	6,879	4,855	79	2,827	795
Sales to Nov. 30, 1857	4,202	854	....	244	190
Stock to Dec. 1, 1857	2,677	4,001	79	2,583	605
Same time, 1856	1,846	867	....	1,040	....

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22½c.@23c., cash ℔ gallon.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 05@$1 10, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Holders continue to ask full prices, but the demand is spiritless.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

MESSRS. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER'S MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE HIDE, LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.—Since our last report, the views of Hide importers and the Trade have been gradually settling down to a greatly modified basis of prices. Much of the anxiety and gloom that accompanied the troublous days of last month have passed away, and the true state of our business relations is being better understood, from a growing conviction that the exorbitant valuations of merchandise of a former season can no longer be maintained. The breaking down of the British and European markets in which a sudden decline of 20@30 ℔ cent. has taken place on Hides and Leather, caused by severe monetary pressure akin to our own, at present deprive both Hide merchants and Leather manufacturers of the benefit of exportation to foreign marts. Domestic Hides, and those of neighboring countries are readily conforming to the views of our tanners, and the prices of South American supplies necessarily will soon be regulated thereby. The time is, probably at hand when it will be the best policy of holders of Hides to meet the views of the Trade. In some few cases importers are deterred from so doing, because the proceeds of sales would not cover the advances made on shipments. In common stock, some little activity has been manifest at the end of the month, in order to complete the delivery of some small lots before the close of river and canal navigation. As may be observed by our specified statement, stocks continue fearfully large and are still growing, and it will require considerable time to absorb the apparent surplus on the market. Hide paper is in good demand with Banks and brokers, and may be readily discounted at reasonable rates. Prices are about stationary; common dry Hides have latterly somewhat advanced in value, whilst prime grades have met with a decline in an equal ratio. During the month of December, no improvement can be expected, unless there be a comparative cessation of foreign importations, and an unlooked-for large cash demand for the manufactured article.

LEATHER—*New-York*—Buenos Ayres overweights scarce and in demand. Receipts and sales fair, and about equal. Much difference is still made between cash and time price. A large quantity of Hemlock was taken during the month for Canadian account. Damaged Hemlock dull of sale, and in large stock. Oak Leather in fair request, at former rates. Total stock of sole leather 450,000@475,000 sides.

Boston—Many upper-leather tanneries have wholly suspended operations, in order to escape what they deem to be utter destruction of business. A number of small tanneries have gone to bankruptcy. As yet there is hardly anything doing in the article.

Philadelphia and Baltimore—Sole leather rather dull, but improving. Stocks large and still accumulating. Common grades in good supply; prime qualities more wanted. Prices unsettled, with sales of small lots, chiefly for cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Boston*—There have been some failures among manufacturers. Country merchants do not pay, and sales now are being made only for cash, or to first-class customers, on restricted credit and at low rates. Manufacturing greatly curtailed. Public sales during the month realized unsatisfactory returns. New-England trade very dull.

New-York—The low rates of leather, and much reduced rates of journeymen, are directing attention towards manufacturing. During the last year or two manufacturers have been doing a losing business. Sales are made of small lots, principally for cash, to local dealers who wish to complete their assortments. Light stock in great supply, and dull of sale; heavy stock more in demand, and at comparatively better rates.

San Francisco—Trade fair at prices that afford moderate profits. Sales at auction have been considerable, and on satisfactory terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st. Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M Dec. 5.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL.

No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon and 3½ o'clock, afternoons Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20,	usual price $25
Ladies' Bracelets	12,	usual price 15
Ladies' Bracelets	9,	usual price 12
Ladies' Breastpins	8,	usual price 12
Ladies' Breastpins	5,	usual price 8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6,	usual price 9
Diamond Rings	10,	usual price 14
Diamond Rings	16,	usual price 23
Diamond Rings	25	usual price 35
Diamond Rings	75,	usual price 100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14,	usual price 20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15,	usual price 22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
Second night of Meyerbeer's opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Second appearance in America of the great basso,
CARL FORMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Free list entirely suspended.

Opera concludes at about 11.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 7½.
Second night of Meyerbeer's grand Opera, in five acts,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Début and second appearance in America of
CARL FORMES.
Second appearance in a new rôle of
MME. DE LA GRANGE.
The youthful debutante,
MLLE. CLAUDINE CAIROLI,
Who, encouraged by the flattering reception she has met with at Mr. Thalberg's concerts, will in future devote herself to the stage, and will make this evening her first appearance in Grand Opera.
The new and successful tenor,
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
will appear for the second time as Robert le Diable.
SIG. LABOCETTA,
who has consented to sing Raimbaud.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden by which a
GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties, have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for "Robert Le Diable" by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American and pupil of Sig. Allegri.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 4,
Third and last night (but one) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In active rehearsal, and to be produced in rapid succession,
LA TRAVIATA, MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
THE THREE BROTHERS
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, and JEROME.
The Great star, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Ballet Pantomime of NICODEMUS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Juvenile Performance at 2 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A BILL OF RARE ATTRACTIVENESS.
First appearance in America of the popular London comedian,
Mr. J. ROGERS.
Third night of
JOHN BROUGHAM.
Mr. BURTON..........in..........Two characters
First night of the famous TRAVESTIE.
WEDNESDAY—
VANITY FAIR.
Messrs. Brougham, Burton, Mark Smith, Miss S. Devlin, Mrs. W. H. Smith and Mrs. Hughes in the cast.
YOU'RE SURE TO BE SHOT.
Tom Tipper..........Mr. J. Rogers
To conclude with
HAMLET TRAVESTIE.
Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ophelia, Mark Smith; Ghost, Mr. Burton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee
Last night but three of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1857, will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy of the
CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff......Mr. Charles Mathews
PRACTICAL MAN.
Cloudsley (his original character) Mr. Charles Mathews
WANDERING MINSTREL
Jem Bags..........Mr. W. Davidge

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; or A MOTHER'S PRAYER
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico...Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer..........Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor..........Mr. Jefferson
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock
Third night of Planche's comedy, A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES. Third night of Mr. Lester's comic drama of TWO TO ONE; or, The King's Visit. All the comedians in the bill.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 2,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled the
MILITIA TRAINING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening
THE PHANTOM OF THE WRECK.
To conclude with the Farce of
YANKEE COURTING.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE OVERGUSHES OF IRRESISTIBLE FUN! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, written by H. WATKINS, Esq., illustrating the medical marvels of the day entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; OR, THE QUACK MARTYR. Previous to which, TIMES TRIES ALL. Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, or Ocean River Gardens the grand Panoption Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MADAME MADELEINE GRAEVER JOHNSON,
Pianist from London and Paris,
Begs to announce that she will give a Grand Concert,
On TUESDAY, Dec 8, at Niblo's Saloon,
Assisted by several eminent artists and full orchestra, under the direction of Mr Theodore Eisfeld.
Madame GRAEVER will perform on this occasion,
Liszt's "Les Patineurs" for Piano solo,
Litolff's third Concerto, and
Mendelssohn's Capriccio,
with accompaniment of the orchestra.
Tickets, with secured seats, $1, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN.
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society of the Port of New York, and the Female Employment Society of Brooklyn will hold a Fair on the 3d and 4th instant at the Athenæum corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., where they will offer for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles, books, stationery, ladies', gentlemen's and children's wearing apparel, refreshments, &c., &c.

The depressed state of business, with the many recent disasters on the sea, have rendered this effort necessary, and the managers would most earnestly solicit all who can to contribute their mite; remembering that "he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—at the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

MOST DISTRESSING CASE.—Mrs. WREN and her large family of talented children, the nucleus of the Nagle Troupe, are in the utmost distress, all their theatrical and private wardrobes being detained at the Florence Hotel, on account of Mr Nagle's inability to pay either board or salary. The sympathy of the public and profession especially, are earnestly solicited, for if this appeal is not kindly and promptly answered they will be houseless strangers in New-York. She wishes to get back to Washington. Please call at No. 85 Grand-st.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OR discovery of EMMA DEITZ, who left her home to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 30, 16 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair; had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped calico dress, black gaiter-boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with blue satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, at No. 40 West 44th-st.

ANTHONY DE LEYER AND MARGARET SMITH, or MARGARETTA SMIDT, were married by some clergyman or magistrate of the City of New-York or its vicinity in the month of March, April or May of this year, viz., 1857. If the person who married them will inform N. J. WYETH, Attorney-at-law, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, he will prevent an act of the grossest injustice, and will be liberally rewarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation as a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork, waitresses or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing, and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat, strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat, tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required, boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would wait on an invalid lady and son; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country. Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; undoubted reference will be given. Apply at No. 92 Pearl-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who understands his business; lived four years and nine months in his previous place; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, at Mr. WALKE'S, Saddler, No 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first class waitress; would do chamberwork, or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young women, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITuation as waiter or valet in a private family; speaks English well and understands his business thoroughly. Can show best City references. Call, for two days, or address S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's No. 323 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of fancy sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands all kinds of farm work, a situation as farmer or coachman. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,949 New-York Post Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter girl. Call at No. 112 Union-st., corner of Columbia-st. Brooklyn. 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the compensation not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. F., Chatham Post-Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook—understands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, IN A respectable family, by a respectable young married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 185 Seventh avenue.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family; must be a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; a German preferred. Must bring good City reference. None others need apply at No. 68 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of a horse, and willing to make himself generally useful about the house; must be well recommended. Apply to No. 27 West 23d-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WITH two years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation where his services for a limited time each day would be considered an equivalent for his board. Address DELTA, at the *Times* office.

COKE.—THE CHEAPEST FUEL NOW OFFERED to the public at a deduction in price to suit the times, to be had at the Gas Works foot of 18th-st., N. R., and 14th-st., E.R. A superior article for the sick room and those having weak lungs. Price at the works $2 63 per chaldron, ―B.—Price, delivered, $3 50 per chaldron.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 25 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and while fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 148 4th st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 45 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No 341 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly owning a first-class house, with every convenience, would like to furnish a social young married couple only, such accommodations as constitute a desirable home. Location unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of Clinton-av. Cong. Church, Brooklyn, and distant 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Parties who desire superior and permanent accommodations and are willing to pay an equivalent, will address CARRINGTON, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife wish to obtain board on or near the Heights; will require a well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with fire and gas, for which, with good accommodations they will pay $60 per month. A small family preferred. Best of reference given and required. Address CLARK, Box No. 1,979 New York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City, good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

A FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and elegantly furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons; a private table if desired; house pleasantly located between Union-square and Gramercy-park. Apply at room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 5th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 156 West 42d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham-square Post Office, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a young gentleman and his sister; location not below 14th-st.; references given and required. Address Box No. 3,146 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 30th sts. and Broadway and 8th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with or without partial board, a large front room on 2d floor. Apply at No. 38 West 11th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM,
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.;
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 34 Catharine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, &c.,
BY IRVING & WATKINS,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1857,
At their salesroom, No. 8 Pine st., at 10½ o'clock.
The goods are of the finest description and
BEST QUALITY.
The Watches are of the very best imported. Open for inspection on Tuesday.
Call and examine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 58 Chambers-st.,
EXTENSIVE SALE
of
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

R. K. & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 58 Chambers st., their entire stock of richly ornamented pier, mantel, side-wall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture; also 500 choice engravings, paintings in oil and pastile, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames. This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City, as it includes every variety, and the best of goods. The above are all new and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers
SPLENDID FURNITURE.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK.—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The undersigned, General Auctioneers for the sale of household furniture, real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., office No. 7 Beekman st., Nassau Bank Building. The entire elegant rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock. This sale presents extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire contents of the house are of the most superb and costly description, and embrace the most rare and valuable collection, such as is seldom if ever offered at auction. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the whole should be sold to the highest bidder, for cash. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers at the house on morning of sale.

Contents of house consist in part of parlor furniture, all rosewood; elegant carved parlor suite, covered in blue and gold brocade, with slip covers; one full suite covered in crimson and maroon, elegantly carved; one suite covered in silk velvet; all these suites were made to order, and first-class; two splendid rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and back; two corner etageres to match; three magnificent mantel mirrors, mounted in ormolu, cost $200 each; two large French pier mirrors, made to order for $225 each; superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee; Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry; French escritoire, marble-top music cabinet, velvet and medallion carpets, Turkish lounges, costly mantel vases, marble figures, groups, embroidered curtains and shades; elegant paintings, embracing foreign and home scenery, by Huntington, Eglio and others, with pastille and embossed engravings.

CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood carved bedsteads, thirty elegant hair matresses, beds, blankets, French counterpanes, marble bureaus, washstands, commodes, secretary-bookcase, clocks, wardrobes, rockers, Voltaire and cottage chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with other dining furniture, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, oil cloths, coal, portable heater, &c.
WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Made by Ponso, Roux & Mercein, short time in use. F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large, four-story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 16th-st., containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—yards of rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved, elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satinwood, rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood Miller premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made, with richly embossed cover and stool, French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens winter scenes, seaviews, moonlight sea-views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated china vases, Parian and Chinese figures, twenty one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantle ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medalion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich china tea sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms containing cottage and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated china toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oilcloths, hall stands, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—REGULAR daily auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, also Business Paper at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to prevent fictitious quotations and to assist those who are desirous of making *bona fide* sales, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to hold regular daily auction sales of securities at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and to receive in addition to his regularly advertised list such Bonds, Stocks and other securities as may there be presented to be sold at public auction. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit their own convenience, without regard to any particular day of sale. Regular sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, sofas, &c., &c., &c.
Also crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil cloth, silver plated ware, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 78th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale.
JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF elegant diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., being the entire stock of a Maiden-lane Importer—consisting of massive diamond breastpins earrings, bracelets, rings studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English and Swiss gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; gold jewelry in great variety, silver ware, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. NOTICE.—As the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers by order of Assignees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $5,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) by order of assignees, 36 cases American goods, consisting of firmers, chisels, brass and iron hooks and eyes, black rivets, manure forks, meat mauls, iron picks, curry combs, copper rivets and burrs, meat trimmers, family scales, one case spring cutlery, plated spoons, meat cutters, screws, brushes, &c. Also, two cases double guns, 100 pair pistols, 20 casks wrought nails, English sale cards, knives and forks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice collection of 150 oil-paintings; among them are pictures of great merit of the Dutch, Flemish, French and English schools; also, several paintings by celebrated American artists. To be sold without reserve, and are now on exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Cortland-st., about 500 cases boots, shoes and rubbers. Included in this sale is a jobber's stock, all of which will be sold without reserve, for account of the assignee.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machine needles, Singers' sewing-machine needles. Sewing machine needles of every kind made to order by American Needle Company.
BARTLETT & CO., Proprietors,
Office No. 65 Nassau-st., New-York.
Orders solicited.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855 have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gas. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six per cent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Companies, wanted by H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 13, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 9 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st, Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—LOW FOR CASH.—THE VALuable property No. 100 Gold-st.
A very neat Italian cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island; 11 well-finished rooms, good coach house, and about 20 lots of land.
A 3-story brick dwelling, in Sullivan-st.
A large house and lot in City Hall-place. Apply to
CALEB BARTLETT & CO., No. 166 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Eight to twelve three-story high basement houses, (brick preferred,) having modern improvements and well located. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A CELLAR FOR STORage, in the vicinity of Barclay, Murray or Chambers sts., and near Washington and Greenwich sts. Address STORAGE, at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, ONE MILE from the dépôt in Jamaica, highly improved and valuable buildings, for sale low; also, one at Mamaroneck, ½ mile from dépôt. Inquire of A. H. GOUGH, near corner Wall and South sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.
We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 330 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

HAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

AMENIA SEMINARY.—REV. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.—Located at Amenia, on the Harlem Railroad, 88 miles from New-York, 65 miles from Albany, and 25 miles from Poughkeepsie. Male and Female. Board $32, and common English $5 per Term of 14 weeks. Next Term commences Dec. 10, 1857. For further information, address
GEORGE W. CENTER, Agent.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Gentlemen who attend DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and practical book-keepers. Private lessons, $25. Two $5 seats in the book-keeping class for "hard times" vacant. N. B.—Boys prepared for business practically.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15½ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

BARRICCINA FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SIX LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF Grace Free Church, Williamsburg, Rev. ALVAH GUION, Rector. Able, highly instructive and largely attended. The second in the course,—Subject: *Public Opinion*,—will be delivered by that interesting and popular lecturer, Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of New-Haven, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., (only three blocks from Second-st. cars and Peck-slip Ferry,) on THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. The four lecturers to follow, are Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. VINTON, of New-York; Rev. D. A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, and Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, of Hartford. Tickets, full course, $1. Single tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of the Poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 2 and 3, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book-stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE HAVRE:		
Arago, Saturday,	Nov.	14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov.	17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec.	12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec.	15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan.	9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan.	12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb.	6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb.	9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h.	6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h	9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April	3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April	6.
Arago, Saturday,	May	1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May	4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May	29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June	1.
			Fulton, Tuesday,	June	29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin. $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.
To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 21	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin........$130 | Second Cabin........$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin........$80 | Second Cabin........$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Satur'dy, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec, 5.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.—Citizens who have lost property of the following descriptions, which were discovered by Brevoort and Van Tassell, are invited to call and examine the same, at the rooms of the Property Clerk of this Department, as it is desirable that the property should be identified and restored to rightful owners, and thus furnish evidence upon which the person or persons who feloniously obtained it may be punished:
20 pieces of diamond jewelry.
3 gold watches and chains.
15 shawls of various qualities.
30 dresses—ladies'—and sundry other articles of value, including a large quantity of silver ware, furs, &c.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¾ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

ANY PERSON WHO HAS LOST A CHILD'S CLOAK, would do well to call on WILLIS & HESS, pawnbrokers, No. 82 Roosevelt-st. as they have stopped one, believing it to be stolen.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For Purifying the Blood. This is purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid immediately on receiving a remittance to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-ST., NEAR Chatham, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a practice of 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of private diseases, he is enabled to guarantee permanent cures without mercury. Nervous debility and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles, and all suffering from the imposition of quacks on applying to Dr. C. may rely on receiving honorable treatment. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University.

DR. [illegible]TON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st. and 2[illegible] Hudson-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other medicines for private diseases. All hitherto disappointed of a cure, call on Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Great success in female diseases. His monthly female pills, $1 per box, never fail. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

CORNS! BUNIONS!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN, } Building Committee.
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

INVENTORS.—CASILEAR & CO.'S PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.—All business connected with procuring patents promptly executed. For further information, apply to or address CASILEAR & CO., No. 333 Broadway, New-York. United States passports issued.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN C. BOECKEL *vs.* FREDERICK A. COE, Charles Wood, Abijah R. Tewkesbury, Mary E. Boeckel, Mary Ann Peck, Benjamin Philippe, Alfred M. Briendage, Ivory Lord, Caroline Gomprecht, Charles Thurston, Thomas F. Sears, Luther A. Hill, John F. Whitney, Thomas Craven, Oliver Cornue, Daniel W. Middleton, Christiana Lippencott, Adolph Sandrock, Frederick Ruoff, Charles Smith, William S. Brokaw, E. G. Makin, John Morrison, John H. Hazell, Andrew Armstrong, Depyster D. Austin, John and William Dixon, A. Gerald, Cummings Hale, J. Remsen, Wm. P. Robinson, Baruch Rothshild, James Worden, John H. Simmons, O. F. Bachelder, John Ford, James Fitzgerald, Henry Mark, Morris McDonold, Daniel Styles, Richardson Tewkesbury, Samuel T. Tapley, Margaret Ann Adams, William M. King, Gidding M Keyes and Clark M Sanders, Martha C. Price, James W. Russell, Asa Waterman, J. D. Marsh, John Baker, Letitia A. Fleet, administratrix of John G. Fleet deceased, Alfred A. Valentine and William H. Butler, Alfred Roe, John W. Buckmaster, John Cocks, Joseph Agate, Albert Richards and Charles Doughy, William Patrick, John Horan, George W. Stow, George C. Smally and Alfred W. Bartlett, Elisha Bloomer, Edgar F. Peck.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, in the village of Riverhead, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on me at No. 53 Ludlow-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct 26, 1857.
HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
The complaint herein was filed in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead on the 27th day of October, 1857.
HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
n4-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER, PLAINtiff, against JAMES McGUIRE, Elizabeth McGuire his wife, John Deane and Otella Deane his wife, William Eagle, Ezekiel Cornish, Seth Rodda, John Tompkins, John Edwards, Henry Odgers, the New-York White Soap Stone Company, Thomas McElrath, President Nassau Bank, William Peters, James Mulligan, James O'Brien, James Smallie, Peter Bowne, Catherine Gillen, Andrew Ferry, P. Conlan, Philip McCabe, William Barry and Thomas Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 11th day of November, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857.
NELSON SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n25-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL, THOMAS B. MERRICK and BUCKLAND W. BULL against ROBERT B. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN W. CANDLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857. WM. E. CURTIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1857. WM. E. CURTIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
o28-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—STEPHEN M. GLADWIN against E. R. ROBERTSON, JOHN ROBERTSON, and —— COOK.—Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars and four cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n11-law6wW*

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.
ZITZ & KAPP, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
s23-law12W* No. 53 Liberty-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857. SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GAIRLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPKE,
Administratrix, &c.
jy15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,062 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN,
JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.
jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL,
CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
FRANCIS KELLY,
PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-law6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DEUSEN, of the township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Oct. 9, 1857.
n25-law3wW*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that HENRY C. HIGGINS, of the city of Newark, County of Essex, State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. [illegible]
n20-law3wW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal, plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

[Continued from First Page.]

conversation grew animated and the tumult heightened apace. The Captain assumed a belligerent attitude. He gesticulated. Dr. CHADSEY ditto. The confusion was appaling. There was a general rush for the platform, and the tables were at once covered with a swaying and excited crowd of onlookers. CHADSEY was thrust off the platform and cries of "Kick him out; he's a Know-Nothing." RYNDERS implored the people not to touch the man, but let him depart in peace. The Captain was obeyed, and CHADSEY was soon lost in the throng. RYNDERS declared that he only wanted to explain the lie that that man had uttered in Tammany Hall. He did not explain, however, but a young man who mounted the stand and proclaimed at the very top of his voice that order reigned in Warsaw. This was received with cheers, and by degrees the tumult subsided.

The speaker explained that CHADSEY had charged Capt. RYNDERS with having worked for TIEMANN instead of FERNANDO WOOD, when the fact was that the Captain had worked cheerfully and manfully for FERNANDO WOOD to-day in his district. [Cheers.] They did not come here to-night, however, to discuss personal difficulties, but to speak of the glorious victory of FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] So far FERNANDO WOOD stood 574 ahead of TIEMANN. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—The Twenty-second Ward gives 300 for Wood. [Renewed cheers.]

THE CHAIRMAN—The Thirteenth Ward gives 213 majority for WOOD. [Cheers.]

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE now appeared, and was quickly called to the stand. He said:

Fellow-Democrats—and I presume that you are entitled to that epithet still—will you give me your attention for a few moments? [Cries of "We will."] I have not much with which to greet you to-night, but I have that to say which each Democrat repeats to himself when the battle is finished and the reports are coming in. It is not of so much moment that we, the Democratic Party, should have elected our candidate, as it is that we should have supported our candidate. [Great applause.] There is a victory attended by disgrace, and there is a defeat which is covered with glory. [Cheers.] And if we, the Democracy, should be defeated—and God forbid—even then would we, the representatives of Democratic principles in the City, stand a prouder mark before the Union than we ever yet have stood. But there is no such thing as defeat inscribed on our banners. As the reports come in we find that the Democratic majorities swell—and, as you listen to that which is acclaimed to night both here and in the streets, not only your enthusiasm but your judgment must be satisfied that on this day, the 1st of December, 1857, has the Democratic Party encountered, not the Know-Nothing Party, not the Black Republican Party, but it has encountered and defeated the disrupted elements of all parties of the opposition. [Cheers.] With their ancient vigor and determination, the Democracy have accomplished to-day what they have always accomplished—victory and triumph. [Cheers.] Now, fellow Democrats, it is not for me to rehearse here the principles of the party. They are inscribed on the hearts of all of you. Not a man before me but is the walking element of the principle of the party of which he is a member. The walking element of the principle which he has received, and which has inspired him within these hallowed and sacred walls, is the walking element of the principle which underlies all the institutions of our country. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, as much as you may be attached to your candidate, FERNANDO WOOD, [cheers,] triumph as you may and will in his election, still there is a graver principle than even that over which you are to triumph, when its accomplishment has been achieved. It is this that in the dark days, when we had opposition without and treachery within, there were found a body of men in this City, who, having always stood faithful to their banners, then, in that trying hour, advanced manfully and boldly to the battle, and arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder waged valorous and manful war against their adversaries, and smote them and overcame them. [Applause.] I may here say to you in a few words what has been the principle on which the contest has been waged. It is the principle of adhesion to party; to that party which represents the Democratic principles of this country; that party which, representing the National principles of your institutions, has invited the poor and oppressed of other countries to this asylum. It is the principle which has been fostered with this cradle of liberty; the principle of faithful adherence to the nominations of the party. Party is principle, and principle is party. It is a glorious example to adhere to; it is the only means of accomplishing the destinies of the country, and of carrying forward the Democratic principles in which you were nurtured. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, you have been maligned in this campaign. Your position and views have been calumniated, because you professed attachment to party. It has been declared that Democrats will support a party nominee no matter from what quarter he may proceed, without reference to his position, without reference to his capacity, his integrity or his honor. But, fellow citizens, when have you known a party of the position and dignity of the great Democratic Party of this land; that raised JAMES BUCHANAN on its shoulders—[cheers]—descend so low, with worthy and honorable men in its ranks, as to place before the country for its suffrages, a corrupt, dishonest or base man? [Cries of "Never."] Tammany Hall in her palmiest days always selected the best, the purest, the most patriotic of her men; and these are as pamly days for Tammany Hall as she has ever witnessed. And now, with reference to the party traditions, to the ancient time-honored usages of those who have preceded you in this Hall; now, in reference to all those antecedents, when your banners are more proudly than ever floating in victory; now, I say to you, it would be most strange and wonderful if Tammany should descend from her high estate and nominate for your support those who are unworthy of your suffrages. Where a Convention has been formed, composed of your respectable fellow-citizens, of your neighbors whom each and all of you know, where that Convention has nominated its candidate with a knowledge of his claims, with an intimacy with his merits, and with a perfect persuasion of his patriotism and Democracy, it is for you, as men of sense, it is for the whole world to say that when the Convention having opinion and judgment, has pronounced a man to be worthy of the suffrages of the party, these suffrages should be given to that nominee. [Cheers.] That is the doctrine of Tammany Hall. Look yonder at the disordered, deranged ranks of your opponents. The New-York *Herald* has properly pronounced them a combination of odds and ends of all parties. They are no party. They are but an association, set in hostility to party, so that while you occupy the position of being a party having principle, you force your adversaries into that position where they cannot claim and do not even profess to be a party, much less to be actuated by the principles of a party. One month since there were three parties engaged in the contest. There was the Native American Party, and there, at another corner of the triangle, the Black Republican Party, both opposed to the Democracy. Now you see both these parties forsaking their own secular principles, and coming together in one common agglomerated mass. Why, you know that the Black Republicans were as much opposed to the Know Nothings as they were to the Democracy, and the Know-Nothings were as much opposed to them as they were to either; but on this occasion they have forsaken their own principles, and are united in one mass against us. The Democratic principle, therefore, has been encountered, not by a party in opposition, but by an associated body of men actuated (in the language of JOHN C. CALHOUN) by the cohesive power of the public plunder. But fellow citizens, if there be anything in the reports received, FERNANDO WOOD is the triumphantly elected Mayor of the City of New-York, [cheers,] by virtue of the votes of the Democratic Party; elected over DANIEL F. TIEMANN, who was the representative, not of a party, but of a combination of men bent on the destruction of the Democratic Party and its nominee. (Some returns were here announced, after which Mr COCHRANE continued.) Fellow citizens, it has been announced from the stand this evening that the Twenty-second Ward gave FERNANDO WOOD a majority of 300. [Cheers.] The news though good, is not sufficiently good for the truth. The mistake is now corrected. I am informed that that Ward has given him a majority of 600. [Cheers.] For one moment allow me to detain you on a subject of some interest and instruction. Let me speak to you in an adversary tone. This is not the last battle that we, as Democrats, shall have to fight. We are but girding up our loins for other contests. Let us, therefore, rename the ground on which we stand. It may be possible that we have not surrendered; but if not, that is no reason for your hanging down your heads and disconsolately taking your way home. The principles that actuated you are as strong as ever. If you have been defeated, it has been not by the combination of your enemies open and above board, but by the work of those in our own ranks who have no voted for the Democratic ticket. Now, then, fellow-Democrats, even in the face of defeat you have every motive to perseverance. You are a portion of the glorious party which placed JAMES BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair. You are a portion of that great party which, when there was danger that this Union should be dissolved, advanced manfully to the rescue and saved the Confederacy by its vote. You are a portion of that party which has ever from the days of JEFFERSON, MONROE and JACKSON, and POLK and down through PIERCE to BUCHANAN, sustained its candidates. Let me say to you to-night, that reflecting on your past achievements and your present posture, you should take pride on yourselves and with the announcement in your ears, and on your lips, that you have probably achieved a success to-day, leave this hall with an upright position, and open and fearless countenance of Democrats and men.

Mr. COCHRANE retired amid great applause, and after hearing a few more returns read, the meeting separated.

Dead Rabbits in the Fourth Ward—One Man Shot.

A little before 11 o'clock, last evening, a party of about fifty "Dead Rabbits" marched over into the Fourth Ward, making a halt in the new Bowery, near Rosevelt-street. The gang at once set up deafening yells and terrific shouts, which speedily had the effect to draw to the vicinity a large assemblage. No gathering a large crowd than they commenced throwing in their midst brickbats, paving stones, and whatever they could lay their hand on. To wind up, several pistol shots were fired. Intimation of what was going on was sent to the Fourth Ward Police Station, Captain WALLING at once telegraphed to the Second Ward to send over a posse of men to aid in dispersing the vagabonds. Captain WALLING, with a platoon of men, and Sergeant BENNEY, of the Second Ward, with a platoon, were quickly on the ground, but before they reached the place the crowd had dispersed. Several persons were slightly injured by the missiles thrown at them, and a man named BUTLER was shot behind the left ear. Fortunately the ball grazed his head and inflicted only a slight wound.

The Dead Rabbits had been roughly handled in their visit to the 4th Ward election polls in the morning, and five of them were arrested and locked up in the Station House—hence the demonstration.

Police Intelligence.

MORE GARROTERS IN THE FIELD.—As Mr. Armstrong A. Oliver, a Special Policeman, was standing, on Monday night, corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, three men came up to him and demanded money. He refused to comply with their request, when they made a grab for his gold watch and chain. He broke from them, rushed into a butcher's shop adjoining, and seized a big butcher knife to defend himself. The robbers, not in the least daunted, told him he must hand over his watch and money. The proprietor of the shop came to Mr. Oliver's assistance and ordered the rascals from the place, at the same time raising a butcher knife, and threatening to split their heads open if they did not instantly decamp. The assailants turned to leave as, fortunately, three Policemen, passing by, arrested them. They were taken yesterday before Justice DAVISON, at Jefferson Market, and gave their names as Barney McCaffney, Nicholas Bowen and Barnaby Concklin. The Justice locked them up for examination.

THE LATE $10,000 ROBBERY.—An Irishman, giving his name as Patrick Kelly, was arrested yesterday, supposed to be implicated in the recent robbery of doubloons to the value of $10,000 taken from the bark *Pentuckett*. He had a quantity of doubloons in his possession and was making so extensive a display of them that the officers took him in custody on suspicion. The accused gives a contradictory and confused statement as to how he came in possession of the money.

THE BOGUS TICKET OPERATORS.—The proprietors of the bogus ticket offices No. 109 West-street, and corner of Chambers and West streets, who were mentioned in Monday's TIMES as having had complaints of swindling preferred against them, concluded, on the appearance of the arresting officers, to restore to the complainants their money. This was all that the complainants demanded. The Deputy-Superintendent intimated to the accused parties, in explicit language, that if other complaints of a similar character were preferred against them, they would not be let off so easily.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday, at 3 o'clock. Present—Commissioners DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, GRAY, GREEN, STRONG and HOGG.

A petition from E. Snowden was denied.

The Building Committee were authorized to extend the time of removal of Mr. Menck from the grounds now occupied by him on the Park, not beyond the 1st of March, 1858.

A communication from Charles Raivelle was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The following communication was received from the Superintendent:

To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park,

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiry addressed to me at your last meeting, I beg to report that, having regard only to the most economical method of carrying on the required work upon the Park, *no more* laborers are needed than I am at present authorized to employ.

Considering the question whether double the number of laborers might not be employed by working them in sets—one alternately with the other, strictly in the same manner—I must reply that such an arrangement would be attended by obvious economical disadvantages.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Superintendent.
CENTRAL PARK, New-York, Dec. 1, 1857.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Superintendent having reported that a larger force cannot economically be employed with advantage on the Park, said Report is adopted.

It was ordered that a sum not exceeding $650 be appropriated for fitting up the business offices at the Wagstaff House.

It was

Resolved, That the President of the Board, in connection with the Executive Committee, be authorized to take the necessary steps to procure from the Common Council the surplus earth on Hamilton-square, for the purpose of being used on the Central Park—the earth to be removed by and under the direction of this Board.

A report of the Executive Committee, denying the petitions of Edward Fitzgerald and J. T. King, and recommending that William G. Wilson be allowed to remove his building from the Park, was adopted.

A report from the same Committee, recommending that the stonebreakers on the Park be paid at the rate of nine cents per foot, was adopted.

Sundry communications and petitions were appropriately referred, and the Board adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.—KNOX does certainly turn out a beautiful Hat, of fine quality and tasteful shape, and the Fall fashion this year introduced is inimitable. At his store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the visitor will be bewildered by the immense variety of Hats, Caps, &c., exhibited there. The quality, description, style of trimming, &c., will each impress the beholder and satisfy the most skeptical as to the taste and ability of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Potographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once at his magnificent temple of art, No. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The fragrance of the rarest flowers is exhaled from this famous perfume. When used as a toilet wash it renders the skin soft and smooth, and gives clearness and purity to the complexion. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

LONG ISLAND.

Flushing Railroad—Good for City Landlords.

Some of the up-town people are making strenuous efforts to stop *locomotive* trains on the railroads from coming within four or five miles of the business places of men living in the country. The more tedious the morning and evening rides can be made, of course, the greater will be the hindrance to persons desiring to live out of the City. In this case, however, the railroads take the part of their customers, and they exert themselves to the utmost, not only to keep on steam to the lowest possible point, but they also run a larger number of early and late trains, whether directly paying or not. When retrenchment is needed, the midday trains are suspended, but those designed to accommodate business men are kept on, it being wisely considered that the pleasure travel of the midday can accommodate itself to the necessities of the business community.

But the managers of the Flushing Railroad and of the steamer *Island City*, running in connection therewith, would appear to have a common interest with City landlords, since they have discontinued their early trip on the plea that it does not pay—thus compelling all laboring and business men, who must be in the City before 9 o'clock, to give up their country residences and take dwellings in the City. We have not heard of any premium offered by the City landlords for the adoption of this course, nor are we aware that the managers are interested in City "houses to let;" but it must certainly have a bad effect upon property in Flushing, Newtown, &c., to shut out all that pleasant section of country from access to the City before 9 or 9½ o'clock in the forenoon. The evil result will, no doubt, be seen in the long run.

A WARNING TO PATENT SAFE SWINDLERS.—One week ago last Wednesday, a man named WM. LEE induced a gentleman from Canada West to visit Greenwood Cemetery, and while there, he, with an associate, robbed him of $220, by means of the patent safe game. A few days subsequent to this LEE was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct, and he was taken before Justice BLATCHLEY for examination. Before this had been concluded, the witnesses were hurried before the Grand Jury and an indictment found. This was deemed necessary, as the accused, who has been arrested many times for the same offence, has a happy faculty of getting discharged when brought before a Magistrate. Yesterday he was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge MOORE and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 4 years, 11 months, and 29 days' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

LEE is a resident of Brooklyn, and has probably robbed more countrymen by means of the patent safe game than any other man. He has been in this business nearly six years, and is well known to the police, and has frequently been arrested for this same offence, but heretofore he has managed to escape punishment by being discharged by the Magistrate before whom he was arraigned.

A NOTORIOUS RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS SENTENCED.—JOHN MINCH, a noted receiver of stolen goods, keeping a shop for that purpose in South Brooklyn, was tried and convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and strange to say was only sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50. He has done much towards encouraging the commission of burglaries and larcenies in Brooklyn, and has frequently been arrested, but heretofore has generally escaped punishment. When arraigned he pleaded guilty, but his counsel entering just then put in a plea of not guilty, and the jury confirmed the opinion expressed by the accused, that he was guilty.

THE KING'S COUNTY VAGRANT SCHOOL.—This school went into operation yesterday, in the old Hospital building at Flatbush. The institution will be formally opened on Saturday, with suitable exercises. The establishing of this institution is now looked upon with favor by most respectable persons, and the visitors have thus far received nothing but words of encouragement. It has a good effect in another direction. It is rapidly filling the public schools. The number of scholars has rapidly increased in the public schools since the visitors commenced their work. The increase is mostly from that class who before could not be induced to attend school at all. The visitor during November obtained a list of 156 truant children. Yesterday all but six were regularly attending the public schools. The six who refuse will be sent to the institution this week.

VESSEL ROBBED.—The schooner *Ontario*, lying at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, was robbed of rope and four bales of hay. Capt. CASS, of the Third Precinct, subsequently found the stolen property in an unoccupied cellar in Kelsey's-alley.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—GENERAL TERM. DEC. 2.—Nos. 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 3.

CIRCUIT COURT, DEC. 7.—Nos. 2, 27, 43, 48, 50, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 16, 19, 31, 35, 55.

☞ Up to and including the 30th of November, the Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn received $608,854 20 on the taxes of this year.

RESIGNED.—Mr. CHARLES C. FOWLER, of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation as an Alderman.

☞ An unknown man committed suicide, Sunday night, by leaping into the East River, from one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats.

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—There were 97 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during the month of November, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	73	Fighting	2
Assault	6	Suspicion of Theft	4
Disorderly	2	Bastardy	1
Stealing	6	Vagrancy	2
Violating City Ordina'ce	1		
Total			97

The nativity of the prisoners was: Ireland, 75; England, 10; United States, 4; Germany, 7; Scotland, 1.

CAUGHT.—The young man named MULLINS, who, some time since, escaped from the Hudson County Jail, in company with QUINCY ADAMS, was, yesterday, arrested by Officer CLARK, of Jersey City, and sent back to jail.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A little girl named COURTNEY, living at No. 56 York-street, Jersey City, was severely burned, on Monday evening, by the explosion of a spirit lamp, while in the act of lighting it. Her mother was also considerably burned in an attempt to extinguish the child's burning clothes. The child's injuries are thought not to be fatal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 4½s '59.	95	45	Harlem R. R.	8½
7,000	Ohio St 6s, '60	99¾	250	do s10	8¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	86½	100	do	8½
11,000	do	86¾	300	do	8
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	79½	200	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s3	18
2,000	Virginia 6s	88½	50	do	18½
2,000	Cali. State 7s, '75.	68½	75	do	18⅝
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	87	200	do	19½
13,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	90	175	do	19¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	98	400	do b30	19⅜
2,000	Erie R. Cv. Bs. '71.	31½	100	do b30	19¼
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	95	20	Hudson Riv. R. R.	21
15,000	H. R. R. R. Cvt. B.	50	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. sk.	33
1,000	Il. Cen. R. R. B.	87¼	100	Panama R. R. s30	87½
1,000	do	87½	10	do	88
5,000	do	88	100	Reading R. R. b3	54
1,000	do s3	87¾	200	do	54
5,000	do s30	87	50	do b5	54
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ₩c. 1st		100	do b30	54
	M. S'kg. F. Cvt. Bonds	83	200	do s10	53¾
6,000	do	82¾	200	do s15	53½
1,000	T. H. & At 2d m.	55½	11	Gal. & Ch. R. R	79
1,000	G. & C. 2d m b.	81	27	do	78¾
3,000	do	80¾	250	Cl. & Tol. R. R	42
40	Amer. Ex. Bank	89	500	do s3	42
11	Park Bank	84	200	do c	42
40	Broadway Bank	106	100	La C. & Mil. R. R	12
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	104	200	do s5	12
173	do	103	50	do s10	12
10	do	103¾	100	do s10	12½
100	Bruns'k City L. C. b30	4¼	290	do	12¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co	68	100	do	12⅝
15	Erie Railroad	15¾	140	do	13
150	do s3	15⅞	100	do s10	13
175	do	16	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	74¼
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R. s60	78	10	Mich. Cen. R. R	63½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. added	70½
$3,000 Keokuk City 7s	Int. added	49½
$3,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	Int. added	25
$1,000 Racine and Mississippi 7s	Int. added	40
5 shares Michigan Southern R. R.		19
10 shares Bank of New York		94
20 shares American Exchange Bank		88½
20 shares Bank of Commerce		92½
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co		103
250 shares Brunswick City Stock		$4

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. added	7½
$3,000 Terre Haute & Al. R. R. 10s	Int. added	27½
$4,000 Great Western R. R. Ill. 7s	Int. added	39
$1,000 Terre Haute & Alton 7s	Flat	59½@60½
44½ shares Second-avenue R. R.		45

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	68½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R	78
7,000	Missouri St. 6s.	79½	50	do	78¾
3,000	Mic. Cen. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. Cn. b.	82¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R	42½
			50	do	42
50	Del. & H. C. Co. b30	103	100	do b3	43¼
100	do	103	200	do s20	43
50	do s30	102	100	do	43
10	Pac. Mail St. Co.	68	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	41
20	Cumb. Coal Co.	10¼	100	La Crosse & Mi. RR.	14
150	Erie Railroad	16⅛	20	do	13½
50	do s10	16⅛	00	do	13¾
100	do b3	16½	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. p.s.	34¼
100	Reading R. R.	54	120	do	36
50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	20	10	do	36½
70	do	21	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	73¾
25	do	21¼	100	do opg	74¼
300	do	21¼	75	do opg	74¾
100	do s60	21	50	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	78¾
50	Hud. River R. R	20¼	100	Harlem Railroad	8½

TUESDAY, Dec. 1—P.M.

From official data, with which we have been favored in advance of the American Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, we compile the following interesting tables relating to the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Treasury Year 1857—additional to our general summary of yesterday:

OUR CHIEF EXPORTING CITIES—1857.

	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Re-export.	Specie.
New-York	$74,538,238	$6,362,989	$43,488,240
New-Orleans	91,533,306	319,298	140,503
Boston	12,181,581	3,060,018	13,085,318
Philadelphia	6,638,198	152,860	144,098
Baltimore	13,405,393	292,942	8,000
Richmond	5,745,002	12,996	—
Charleston	15,993,506	12,969	—
Savannah	10,670,273	—	—
Mobile	20,575,987	242	—
Oswego	3,059,527	476,531	—
San Francisco	1,973,100	621,296	11,841,505
Other Ports	22,392,602	3,593,368	429,258
Totals	$278,906,713	$14,905,509	$69,136,922
Grand total of all Exports			$362,949,144
Last year			326,964,908

OUR CHIEF IMPORTING CITIES, 1857.

New-York	$223,550,307	Buffalo	$1,601,419
Boston	44,840,063	Salem	1,929,417
New-Orleans	24,691,368	Portland	2,087,356
Philadelphia	17,850,630	Charleston	2,016,734
Baltimore	10,581,208	New-Haven	1,052,569
San Francisco	9,130,698	Other Districts	16,508,027
Oswego	3,762,969		
Grand Total all Imports			$360,890,141
Last year			314,639,942

OUR CUSTOMERS FOR COTTON—1857.

	Bales.	Value.
To Great Britain	1,474,199	$85,101,316
To France	379,057	22,263,170
To Bremen	71,165	4,356,418
To Hamburg	22,720	1,311,935
To Holland	21,862	1,283,328
To Belgium	24,218	1,420,035
To Spain	104,058	6,165,961
To Mexico	20,269	999,747
To Sweden	21,393	1,249, 42
To Denmark	2,423	154,635
To Russia	69,832	4,267,234
To Austria	16,137	952,924
To Sardinia	36,794	1,967,522
To Naples	1,275	71,806
To Portugal	136	7,712
To Prussia	50	3,574
Totals	2,265,588	$131,575,859
Last year	2,991,175	128,382,351

CONSUMERS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO—1857.

	Hhds.	Value.
Bremen	46,045	$4,916,396
Havana	27,758	1,969,008
Great Britain	33,472	5,476,142
France	12,694	1,421,580
Spain	7,722	1,356,069
Austria	6,562	1,186,988
Belgium	6,346	904,257
Sardinia	5,149	982,124
Tuscany	2,033	337,400
Naples	4,144	875,208
Africa	1,729	402,069
Hamburg	633	131,720
Portugal	980	148,120
Miscellaneous	1,581	154,691
Totals	156,848	$20,260,772
Last year	116,962	12,221,843

OUR CHIEF CUSTOMERS FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR—1857.

	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	I. Corn, Bushels.
England	1,027,066	8,560,084	4,184,279
Scotland	121,150	1,019,529	164,704
Ireland	22,272	138,863	426,223
Canadas	555,088	1,798,209	1,301,706
British Indies	478,140	84,824	219,544
Total British	2,203,716	11,601,509	6,296,456
France	224,897	1,527,128	226,810
Brazil	507,134	—	61,331
Spain	227,854	767,261	324,350
All others	548,452	674,433	596,371
Totals	3,712,053	14,570,331	7,505,318
Last year	3,510,626	8,154,877	10,292,280

COMPARATIVE VALUES—1857 VS. 1856.

Flour	$25,882,316 av. $6 97¼	$29,275,148 av. $8 34
Wheat	22,240,857 av. 1 53	15,115,661 av. 1 85¾
Corn	5,184,666 av. 69¾	7,622,565 av. 74¾
Totals	$53,307,839	$52,013,374
Rice	2,290,400	2,390,233
Rye, Oats, &c.	680,168	2,718,620
Indian Meal	957,791	1,175,688
Rye Meal	115,828	214,563
Ship brd. Potat's	981,210	878,428
Total Bread.	$58,333,176	$59,390,906
Provisions	16,736,458	17,655,922
Totals	$75,069,634	$77,046,828

AMERICAN TONNAGE—1857.

	Tons Built.		Tons Built.
Maine	110,933	Georgia	197
New-Hampshire	8,718	Florida	1,333
Vermont	65	Alabama	221
Massachusetts	55,411	Mississippi	136
Rhode Island	3,583	Louisiana	920
Connecticut	5,040	Tennessee	1,427
New-York	67,826	Kentucky	8,462
New-Jersey	8,642	Missouri	2,400
Pennsylvania	34,258	Illinois	2,805
Delaware	4,843	Wisconsin	2,403
Maryland	20,826	Ohio	22,665
Dist. of Columbia	1,483	Michigan	7,441
Virginia	3,932	California	950
North Carolina	1,373	Oregon	235
South Carolina	266		

Total Tonnage built in 1857	378,804
Previously registered and enrolled	4,871,652
Total	5,250,456
Out of service, lost, &c	309,613
Now registered and enrolled, tons	4,940,843
Of which employed	
In Coasting Trade	2,300,399
Steam Navigation	705,784
Whale Fishery	195,841
Cod and Mackerel Fisheries	132,899
In General Commerce	1,605,920
Total number of Tons	4,940,843

The strong Bank Statement of this morning contributes to the general sense of ease in the Money Market. To-day the Country Currency certificates held by the Associated City Banks begin to bear interest. The amount total has been voluntarily reduced $1,250,000 by some of the country bankers who want their currency at home. The probability is that before the end of the week, the amount will not exceed $6,000,000, of which a single bank in the City finds it convenient to hold nearly one third, for the sake of the interest the Certificates now bear. The Certificates will continue to be used in the settlement of balances between the Banks. The Interest account is to be kept at the Clearing-House, and adjusted with the Country Banks by the Metropolitan. The arrangement has worked admirably throughout, and no party in bank, and much less the public, have cause to complain of the recognition of this circulation at par, after the suspension in October. The regret is that it was not adopted two or three weeks sooner.

The European mail for the Boston steamer will be a moderate one. Some further remittances go forward for account of the London creditors of the old North American Trust. The rates closed on London 108¾@109½, at 60 days; 111@111½ at short sight. Francs were dull, 5.27½@5.22½, at 60 days; 5.15@5.12½ short sight. The amount of Gold by the steamer, as stated yesterday, will be increased by one or two parties at Boston, making the whole shipment probably $800,000. No change in the rates for Gold to-day. American Coin 100¼@100½. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $235,087; disbursed $270,871; balance at the close, $4,219,355.

We repeat, by request, that the bills of the Marine Bank of Buffalo will be redeemed at the Bank of North America, Wall-street, at ½ of 1 ₩ cent. discount. Also, at the same rate, at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany. We are authorized to say this Bank will collect for the New-York City Banks, and remit daily at usual rates.

The interest due to-day on the Buffalo city 6 ₩ cent. bonds, on the Belvidere, Delaware, Railroad Company's sixes, and on the San Francisco City School 7 ₩ cent. bonds, will be paid at the banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in this City.

The Stock movement, which had been rather sluggish for a day or two, became somewhat animated this afternoon, particularly on the low-priced Road shares, which advanced on Erie 1 ₩ cent., on Southern Michigan 3@3½ ₩ cent., on La Crosse 2@2½ ₩ cent., and on Toledo 1½ ₩ cent., on the sales of Monday afternoon. Reading closed firm at 54, New-York Central 74⅜, and Panama 91 ₩ cent. State Stocks about the same as on Monday, except Tennessees, which rose to 86¾ ₩ cent. Delaware and Hudson is 1 ₩ cent. lower. The general market left off firm. We understand the Illinois Central management, at the suggestion of some of their largest English shareholders, have modified their new $3,200,000 loan, based on the outstanding optional privileges to subscribe to the stock, (80,000 shares,) by separating the privileged scrip from the new bond, to enable holders to sell separately. In case of the conversion of the scrip into full $40 shares, separate from the bond, the money is to be invested in a Sinking Fund for the purchase of the same bond. And in case the whole amount of money required is not supplied in this way, the bonds are subject to use in any assessment that may be made upon the stock to supply the deficiency—no such assessment, in the present prospect of the new loan, being contemplated. The privilege of converting the scrip that goes with the new bond is extended to February, 1861.

A communication published in this column a few days since stated that the salary of the Counsel of the New-York Central Railroad Company was $12,000, and that of the Agent for the purchase of wood and ties $5,000. We are informed upon good authority that this is a mistake,—that the former is $7,000, and the latter $3,000.

THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. quote Currency Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

Gold, buying ¼ ₩ cent. premium; selling ⅜ ₩ cent.

	₩ cent. disc't.		₩ cent. disc't.
New-York State	½	Baltimore	4
New-England	½	Interior Maryl'd	4½@5
East Jersey	⅜	Delaware	2¼@2½
West Jersey	2¼@3	Ohio, Ind., Ky., Mo.	2½@3
Rhode Island	3 @3½	Ill. and Wis	8 @9
Philadelphia	2¼@2½	Oth. South & West	2½@7
Interior Penn'a	2½@4¼	Canada	1½@2

Domestic Exchange about the same; market active.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	Buying price.	Acres.	Selling price.
160	76	160	80
120	66	120	70
80	73	80	78
40	85	40	95

Market firm, with good demand.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week ending to-day, is $1,257,618, against $1,862,207 the week ending Nov. 29, last year.

The Mint at Philadelphia.

The transactions at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia for the month of November were as follows:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

From California	$3,399,320 00
Other sources	24 270 00
Total Gold deposits	$1,423,590 00

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$373,304 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents	9,836 00
Total silver	$383,140 00
Copper cents (O. S.) received for exchange for new cents	949 00
Total deposits	$1,807,689 00

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	94,970	$1,899,400
Eagles	7,200	72,000
Half Eagles	16,068	80,340
Dollars	56,686	56,683
Total	174,924	$2,108,426

SILVER.

Half Dollars	620,000	$310,000
Quarter Dollars	1,316,000	329,000
Dimes	350,000	35,000
Half Dimes	520,000	26,000
Total	2,806,000	$700,000

COPPER.

Cents	1,620,000	$16,200

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	174,924	$2,108,426
Silver Coinage	2,806,000	700,000
Copper Coinage	1,620,000	16,200
Total	4,600,924	$2,824,626

Latest Foreign Commercial News.

[BY THE KANGAROO.]

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 18—2 P. M.

A dispatch from London, just received, quotes Consols firm at 89¾@89⅞ for money and 90 for account.

The *Baltic's* news from New-York, Nov. 7, did not become fully known till this afternoon, and as yet its effects have not been developed.

Our Cotton market to-day opened rather quiet, but steady.

The demand for Breadstuffs does not improve. The market for Flour, Wheat and Corn is quite stagnant.

Provisions are, if possible, still more dull. We do not hear of any sales except at retail.

The auction sale of Lard to-day did not induce any bids.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s American Produce Circular.

Per Kangaroo.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

The monetary pressure has been somewhat relieved by the suspension of the Bank Act noticed in our last, and the general tone of trade has improved; still there is considerable distrust and depression in money matters.

From Mark-lane yesterday we had a very dull report, English Wheat being quoted 4s.@5s. ₩ qr., and Foreign Wheat 3s. ₩ qr., cheaper, with a slow sale. The country markets show a similar decline.

At to-day's market there was a fair attendance of buyers, but the business done was not large in any article. WHEAT must be quoted 3d.@4d. ₩ bushel lower, and in some instances forced sales were made at as much as 6d. ₩ bushel reduction. FLOUR offered at a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d. ₩ bbl., without finding buyers. INDIAN CORN in small request, and 6d.@1s. ₩ quarter cheaper. We quote WHEAT—Red, 6s.@7s.; 7s. 3d. for choice in retail; White, 6s. 5d.@7s. 9d.; 8s. for choice in retail, ₩ 70 lbs. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s.@27s.; extra Ohio, 28s.; Western, 25s.@25s. 6d. ₩ bbl. INDIAN CORN—Mixed and Yellow, 35s.@35s. 6d.; White, from scarcity, 40s.@41s. ₩ 480 lbs.

BEEF, PORK and BACON—Only the merest retail sales, at late prices.

LARD—There is a total absence of demand, and prices are quite nominal. A few tierces choice retailed at 60s.; but even at this figure there are now no buyers.

TALLOW—Has been unsettled, and closes very dull. In London to-day, P. Y. C. is quoted at 48s., sellers. Here there is nothing doing, and 48s. is nominal quotation for "Butchers' Association."

RESIN—Flat, at 4s. for common.

BARK—No transactions to report.

COTTON—The improvement of Friday continued on Saturday, with sales to a moderate extent, but this week, although prices have remained steady, the market has been less buoyant and closes quiet. In Manchester there is rather more doing at late rates. "Middling" Orleans, 7½d.; Mobile, 7½d.; Uplands, 7d. ₩ lb. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Weekly Circular of W. P. Wright.

[*Per Niagara.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

My last circular was dated 25th Nov. On the same day the *Vanderbilt's* news, *via* Cape Race, to the 14th ult., was received, reporting very heavy failures in London, a serious decline in all articles of produce, and a panic of such intensity, that the Government was compelled to suspend the Charter Act of the Bank of England. This at once allayed the fright and caused an immediate reaction. By the *Africa*, on Friday, we received the particulars in details. Cotton, which had declined 1½d. and recovered ⅝d. ₩ lb., was quoted at 7¾d. ₩ lb. for Middling Orleans. Sales during the week, 11,000 bales. On Friday, however, 6,000 bales were sold, and prices were still better. In Manchester short time was general, and trade almost at a stand still. On Monday the *Fulton's* news, three days later, was received *via* Cape Race, but contained nothing definite regarding Cotton.

There is nothing of moment doing in this market, the supply is small, holders are not pressing, the daily sales are limited to a few hundred bales for export, and some trifling sales made for domestic consumption. There is little disposition to ship to foreign markets. Yesterday there was rather more disposition to buy, but only in limited parcels; the sales amounted to about 600 bales. The sales since 24th November are estimated at 2,000 bales. The quotations annexed are given as near as possible to the present value, though it might be equally difficult to buy or sell in quantity on the basis. The export for the week has been—to Bremen, 339; Liverpool, 3,037 bales. Total, 3,376 bales.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—There is a larger supply offering, but few buyers are willing to operate until advised of a more settled state of trade in England.

Southern markets have been less influenced by the unfavorable financial and commercial accounts from England than was expected. When the advices ₩ *Atlantic* reached New Orleans a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. was at once submitted to; the day following the news as brought by the *Vanderbilt* was received, when a large business was done and prices immediately recovered, and closed at the old figures of 11¾c.@12c. The other markets were similarly depressed by the *Atlantic's* advices, and all recovered after receipt of those ₩ *Vanderbilt*. The buying during the past week in the South has been for England, but with a larger proportion for France and the Continent.

CROP.—The frost alluded to in my last Circular appears to have been generally killing all over the Cotton region. The further growth of the plant being stopped, we shall very soon be in possession of information from the various points upon which to form an estimate of the crop. The estimates in the South range from 3,000,000 as a minimum to 3,250,000 as a maximum.

Exports are larger this week—40,000 bales to Great Britain—18,000 to France. The large quantity exported to England during the last eight weeks is a matter of surprise, when the deranged state of exchanges and monetary affairs are remembered. The export will continue on a liberal scale for some time, as the buying in the South has been free for the last three or four weeks, the bulk of which has not been cleared.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	509,000	844,000	840,000	535,000	497,000
Ex. to G. B.	201,000	148,000	282,000	176,000	131,000
Ex. to France	48,000	71,000	96,000	61,000	27,000
Ex. other F. P.	34,000	40,000	63,000	30,000	33,000
Total Export	283,000	259,000	441,000	267,000	191,000
Stck on hand	261,000	470,000	402,000	314,000	307,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	98,000	111,000	116,000	81,000	75,000
Ex. to G. B	40,000	26,000	17,000	39,000	19,000
Ex. to France	18,000	7,000	17,000	3,000	10,000
Ex. other F. P.	6,000	9,000	7,000	4,000	4,000
Total Exports	64,000	42,000	41,000	46,000	33,000

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The following are the footings of our bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	50,748,000
Specie	4,160,700
Due from other Banks	5,967,600
Due to other Banks	4,277,000
Deposits	15,734,734
Circulation	6,010,500

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

COTTON—Market stiffer, but no quotable change in prices. Sales to-day, 8,500 bales. Receipts to-day, 4,300 bales. Stock, 206,000 bales. The receipts up to the present time at this port, as compared with those of last year, fall short 153,500 bales; ditto, at all Southern ports, 324,000. SUGAR steady. FLOUR dull at $5. MOLASSES, 22½c. Yellow CORN, 60c.@65c. MESS PORK at $19, market bare. BACON quiet and very scarce. LARD, in bbls., 12½c., and in kegs, 16½c. GUNNY CLOTH, 11c.@11½c. Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d., and to Havre, 1c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 103@104½. Exchange on New-York, 98½@98½.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales 9,000 bushels Chicago and Spring at 86c.@87½c. CORN scarce and quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—3,600 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports to-day*—45,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 30.

COTTON is irregular, and slightly easier, but without any decided quotable change. Sales to-day 8,000 bales. SUGAR buoyant at 5c.@5½c. Rio COFFEE has declined 1c.@1½c. Red WHEAT is quoted at $1 10; White Wheat at $1 25. White CORN, (New,) 55c.; Yellow, (New.) 67c. PORK—Western Mess, $18. Other articles generally unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales at a decline of ½c.@¾c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Southern Cotton markets generally are rather easier.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$200 Pennsylvania 5s, 84½; 1,000 do., 85; $600 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61; $200 City Railroad 6s, 84½; $1,500 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 54; $2,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 64½; $500 Lehigh 6s, '70, 88; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 75; $1,000 City 6s, 85; 5 Norristown Railroad, 57½; 65 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½; 50 do., 9½; 4 Minehill Railroad, 58½; 150 Long Island Railroad, 10¾; 91 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 52½; 145 Reading Railroad, 27¼; 355 do., 27⅛; 31 Lehigh Scrip, 36½; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½; 14 Catawissa Railroad, 7; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 24; 50 Girard Bank, 9½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 85@85½; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 85@86½; Philadelphia 6s new, 90@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 84½@85; Reading Railroad, 27¼@27½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@77; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 80@85; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½@39¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@48½, Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60¾@61; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18½@18¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 13@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage 68@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 50½@61½; Long Island, 10½@10¾; Vicksburg, 6¾@7; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 4@5; New Creek, ⅜@¾; Catawissa Railroad 6⅞@7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	Dec. 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. 12
FROM EUROPE.			
Antelope	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 11
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 25

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton—Chas. Berteche, R. F. Yelverton, Herman Winter, E. Dubuisson, A. de Hillern, Master C. A. Moran, His Excellency Rego Barros Brazilian, Mrs. Louis de Songe, 3 children and 2 nurses, D. Davidson, J. F. Pargrad and lady, L. Bach and lady, Miss Crow, Miss L. Clerc, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Anson Livingston, C. Berkle, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, L. Verdell, L. Dagron and lady, Harvey North, E. T. Putnam, Miss Maria de Manet, W. V. Brady, lady and 2 Misses Brady, Geo. Hamilton, Miss H. Kane, H. Parish, Mrs Henry Mason, son and servant, Henry Mason, bearer of dispatches from U. S. Minister at London, L. Theuret, Misses Lydia, Gertrude and Serena Mason, G. F. Barth, lady and son, J. F. Bouchard and son, J. Schwerer, E. Bouzon, G. Audebert, M. Boyce, Miss B. Schwarz, A. Harbet, Miss H. Sieben, Miss Zimmer, L. Bertrand, Isaac and Louis Garnier, V. S. Trapagez, C. C. Biberon, F. L. Hewett, Mr. Prestienne and niece, Miss Ann Mauley, Mrs. Hollingham and child, Mrs. H. Steinbach, Miss Beetles, Roberts Roome, Woodford, Phillips, Black, Martin, Horr, Brande. Total, 81.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mrs. Elmiston, lady, child, and servant, W. Wilde and lady, Mr. Jacobs, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Taylor and 3 children, T. Harrison and lady, Mr. Wolgehalm and lady, Mr. Harth, lady and 2 children, Lester Montgomery, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Ann Meyer, Eliza Meyer, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Lyster and lady, Mrs. Price and 3 children, Miss E. Armstrong, Messrs. Stubbs, Tingle, W. L. Shaw, Bond, Jr., Bond, Sr., R. Brown, Jr., C. Gifford, S. D. Lenes, Gafferate, Thos Sittig, A. Semoy, A. McIlrath, Moclarty, Lissel, S. Stewart, G. Cocken, G. F. Groves, F. Gusty, H. Engels, M. Roland and lady, Mr. Harberg.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Capt. Edwards, Mrs. Jordan, John Habersham, Capt. T. P. Green, James Jenkins, Benjamin Adams, R. A. Clark, T. Butler, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 7 06 | Sun sets 4 34 | Moon rises 5 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 15 | Gov. Island 8 59 | Hell Gate 10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, E. Bech & Kunhardt.

Bark Mary Bently, Bently, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners S. Minge, Weaver, Philadelphia, A. G. Waterbury; Rebecca, Woglon, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; S. S. Leonard, Taylor, Alexandria, ———; G. L. Lovell, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Elliott, Knowles, Newark, master; B. English, Robinson, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Nov. 17, and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M., with mdse., specie, passengers and mails to W. S. Drayton.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Nov. 18, with mdse. and 253 passengers to J. G. Dale. Nov. 18, in the river, passed ship Alliance, outward bound.

Steamship Memphis, Watson, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, London and the Isle of Wight Nov. 2, with mdse. and 105 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced heavy weather. Nov. 2, Carl Crauf, a seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse. and 270 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Nov. 29, off Nantucket Shoal, lost from the jibboom Joseph Hall, a seaman.

Brig Rodney Carr, (of Stonington,) Swen, Port Praya, Island of St. Jago, Oct. 30, with palm oil, &c., to master. Was bound to Stonington, Conn., put into this port on account of head winds.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Hammond, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Nickerson.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Nickerson, Londonderry 14 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. White Squall, Smith, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Chieftain, Haskell, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Chas. M. Neal, Henderson, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. J. S. Weldin, Smith, Boston, in ballast.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer George's Creek, Morley, Baltimore 50 hours, with mdse to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Ships J. Morton, Cilley, Liverpool; W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Glasgow; Eastern Queen, ———. From the S. W. Spit—Ship Quickstep, Wade, London.

Below

Ship Oder, (Ham.,) Meiser, Hamburg and Cuxhaven Oct. 17, with mdse. and 300 passengers.—(By steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.) Also, 1 bark.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1—Arr., barks Race Horse, Searles, and Fruiter, Dawes, from Smyrna; brig Bengalere, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12—Arr., ship Defender, Robinson, in Hampton Roads, from Chincha Islands, bound to New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Havre—Nov. 17, in port, ships St. Nicholas, of New-York, Bragdon, for New-York 20th; Bavaria, Townsend, do. do.; Admiral, Bliffens, do. do. Dec. 1; Oasis, Creech, of Portland, for New-York Nov. 20; Ellen Stewart, Wurbersie, of and for Baltimore 17th; Sewall, Morill, of Boston, for New-Orleans 20th; Mary Bangs, Somes, of Boston, for New-Orleans 30th; Caroline Tucker, Congdon, of New-York; Jacob Badger, Staples, of Prospect; Morning Star, Foster, of Boston; Pleiades, Winslow, of Bath; Peerless, Skillings, of Boston; Clara Wheeler, Delano, of Boston.

At Port Praya, Island St. Jago, Oct. 30, U. S. ship St. Louis, all well.